

M. CAILLAUX SURRENDERS ON RENTE TAX

French Minister Agrees to Insert Clause in Bill After Attacks on Attitude of Government by M. Barthou and M. Jaures

SITUATION CRITICAL

Head of Finances Had Omitted From Measure Feature Largely Upon Which He Succeeded in Ousting the Late Cabinet

PARIS—An extraordinary incident has just occurred respecting French income tax bills. Last December the Barthou government fell after the attack of M. Caillaux, which was largely concentrated on a decision not to tax the French-rente. The amazement was consequently considerable when M. Caillaux put forward his own tax proposals from which all mention of the French-rente was omitted.

One of the first people to allude to this was M. Barthou himself, who, speaking to a congress of middle classes, pointed out the complete change of front on M. Caillaux's part. The effect on the bourse was remarkable, the rente at once jumping from 188.15 to 188.92.

There was some extraordinary plain speaking in the press, one journal declaring that maneuvers of this sort were not finance, but required another name, since opportunity was given to anybody who knew how to make extraordinary profits.

The attacks drew from M. Caillaux a semi-official note stating that the text of his new proposals had been misunderstood and that he still intended to tax the rente and would make a statement in the Chamber on the subject. As soon as this was known the rente fell on the bourse to 188.42.

On the meeting of the chamber yesterday, M. Jaures and M. Barthou both raised the question on the rente, M. Jaures pointing out that from the bourse fluctuations it was obvious that M. Caillaux's proposals had been read by the brokers in the same sense as they had been understood by the public.

He was followed by M. Barthou, who pointed out that M. Caillaux had told the Chamber that if the rente was exempt the income tax was an impossibility, and finally wound up with the demand that M. Caillaux should explain why the rente had been exempted from the text of the government bill.

M. Caillaux replying declared that there had never been any question of a change of attitude and that the reason why the rente had not been included in the text of the bill was purely technical, and he appealed to the majority to continue their support of the government.

On this, M. Jaures again returned to the attack, declaring that the government must pursue a straightforward course, and that the postponement they were outlining simply meant an eventual escape of the rente from taxation.

It was fairly obvious by this time that unless M. Caillaux surrendered the government would be defeated. Surrender was therefore immediately announced. M. Caillaux declared that the clause for taxation of the rente would be placed in the bill and M. Jaures then withdrew his opposition. The incident has certainly not strengthened the government and the Chamber was distinctly dissatisfied by the whole explanation.

PUBLIC SERVICE AND TRANSIT BOARDS FAVORED IN REPORT

Legislative Committee Advises House of Representatives to Extend Time of Each Commission—Other Propositions Are Returned With Recommendations

Extension of the time of the joint board consisting of the public service commission and the Boston transit commission for report on the condition of the street railway service in the metropolitan district is favored by the legislative committee on street railways in a report made to the House today.

Other committee reports follow: Public service, reference to next general court, petition of the Massachusetts state branch of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers that the provisions of the civil service laws be extended to certain employees of the commonwealth having charge of steam boilers and heating, lighting and power plants.

Public service, leave to withdraw, petition of Lewis H. Bacon that building commissioners, building inspectors and similar officers be placed under the civil service laws.

Taxation, leave to withdraw, petition of Representative Doyle relative to the taxation of seats in the Boston stock exchange.

Taxation, leave to withdraw, petition of Morrison I. Swift for legislation to regulate inheritance for the benefit of society and the race.

Public service, reported bill on peti-

BRITISH PARLIAMENT LEADERS IN FAIR PARTICIPATION PLEA

Majority of House of Commons Indite Memorial to Premier Urging the Necessity for National Government to Be Identified With San Francisco Exposition

LONDON—A memorial of the House of Commons to the prime minister in favor of national participation in the San Francisco exhibition was presented yesterday.

It is a remarkable document, the text of which is as follows: "We, the undersigned members of the House of Commons, representing all parties and all sections, respectfully urge upon you the desirability of reconsidering the refusal of his Majesty's government to accept the invitation of the President of the United States to participate in the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco in 1915.

"The representations already submitted to you by a committee of influential business men prove that on commercial grounds and especially in view of the revised United States tariff, government participation is desired by many important British manufacturers and merchants. "We cannot help thinking that, in view of the misconceptions which have arisen, the continued refusal on the part of his Majesty's government to participate in this exposition may not only be prejudicial to the interests of British trade,

NEW HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE TO BE BEGUN IN WEEK

Contractors Are Allowed Sixteen Months in Which to Complete \$469,000 Structure in Fenway

Within a week it is expected that the first earth will be turned for the foundations of the new Boston high school of commerce to be erected on Avenue Louis Pasteur in the Fenway. Contracts for the new building were signed yesterday by the schoolhouse commission and approved by Mayor Curley.

The new building will cost \$469,995, the contract having been awarded to McGahey & O'Connor, contractors, of Cambridge. The land cost \$100,000. The contractors are given 16 months in which to complete the structure and the school will probably be ready for occupancy for the opening of the school year in 1915.

BOARD OF INQUIRY IN LORD MURRAY CASE IS APPOINTED

LONDON—The committee formed by the House of Lords to investigate Lord Murray's dealings with Marconi shares was constituted yesterday and is peculiarly strong.

It consists of Lord Halsbury, ex-Conservative; the lord chancellor; Lord Loreburn, Liberal, lord chancellor up to 1912; the Earl of Desart, director of public prosecutions at the time of the Unionist ministry; Lord Charnwood, Liberal member of Parliament, created a peer quite recently, and Lord Sanderson, who was permanent under-secretary for foreign affairs during the last Unionist government.

PERSONAL RECORD BUREAU AIDS ROAD TO WATCH ITS MEN

PORTLAND, Ore.—A personal record bureau has been established by the O. W. R. & N. Co., in charge of C. L. Florence, heretofore confidential assistant in the immediate office of J. P. O'Brien, vice-president and general manager of the road.

The record of every man and woman in the employ of the company will be kept accurately, the Oregonian explains. All changes, promotions, resignations and new appointments will be recorded. This bureau is intended to operate for the benefit of the employees as well as of the company.

GERMAN SOCIETIES SEEK SITE DETROIT, Mich.—The special committee, representing German societies of Detroit, which is seeking a site for a Deutscher Haus, is said to be negotiating for the Arbeiter hall property, the Free Press reports.

Y. M. C. A. TALKS ANNOUNCED NEWTON, Mass.—A series of five practical efficiency talks will be given at the Newton Y. M. C. A. by H. Whitehead of Boston on successive Monday nights beginning March 23.

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GOVERNOR GIVES HIS REASONS FOR MILITARY BILL

At the request of Governor Walsh, the legislative committee on military affairs went to the executive's office late yesterday and listened to the reasons he gave for desiring a favorable report on the bill to reduce the term of the adjutant-general from five years to one. A hearing on this measure has been given, and report on the measure is awaited by the Legislature.

The Governor said that he believed that a five-year term was too long and that each new Governor should have the right to appoint the adjutant-general of his choice.

It is currently reported about the corridors that the majority of the committee is opposed to the bill and will so report soon.

REVERE STREET WIDENING WILL BE TALKED OVER

Efforts to arrive at some understanding relative to proposals for widening Malden street, Revere, to permit two car tracks, will be made late today at a conference between the public service commission, officials of the Bay State street railway, selectmen of Revere and Mayor Charles Shumaker and other residents of Malden.

The commissioners believe that the car service on this street, especially in summer months, when hundreds seek recreation at Revere beach, warrants the installation of two tracks, and the Bay State is ready to put in an extra track and relocate the present rails. The Revere selectmen, however, are reluctant about making appropriation for widening the street.

BRITAIN PLEASSED OVER PRESIDENT'S PANAMA MESSAGE

LONDON—News of the President's message to Congress has been received with great pleasure in the United Kingdom.

There has not yet been time for much comment, but the Times alludes to the subject in its leading article today in terms of the utmost appreciation, whilst the Daily News, one of the principal government organs, takes a similar line.

SWEDISH RULER DISSOLVES RIKSDAG BY DUAL MESSAGE

STOCKHOLM—The Riksdag was dissolved yesterday in a message from the King to both chambers.

BOYS' EFFICIENCY TO BE INCREASED BY CLASS TALKS

TOLEDO, O.—Work for the promotion of greater efficiency among the boys employed in large stores has been begun by A. T. Benson, secretary of the boys' department of the Y. M. C. A.

A class of 38 boys, from 16 to 19 years old, the Blade reports, has been organized and will meet for weekly talks by members of the firm for which they work and by other men, who will explain some of the fundamental principles of the business with which they are connected, and the elements that underlie individual success. Aside from the business instruction, there will be talks on ethical subjects.

The boys will also be granted the gymnasium and recreation privileges of the Y. M. C. A. Tuesdays and Fridays. The charge made by the Y. M. C. A. will be paid by the company for which the boys work.

CITY-OWNED PHONES BARRED DETROIT, Mich.—Until the state constitution is amended, Detroit cannot engage in the municipal operation of a telephone system, according to Acting Mayor Harry J. Dingeman, who proposed municipal ownership, the Free Press says.

CALIFORNIA MARKS LINCOLN HIGHWAY

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—H. E. Fredrickson, chief counsel of the Lincoln highway commission, accompanied with E. F. Cheffins, representative of the American Automobile Association and assistant secretary of the California State Automobile Association, have left here for Auburn, from which point they will superintend the marking of the Lincoln highway towards Sacramento. A similar expedition will start at the same time from Oakland, the Union reports, working towards Sacramento, and at the end of two weeks the Lincoln highway for the entire state will be marked with red, white and blue posters on the telephone posts to guide the tourists in and out of the towns along good roads.

Y. M. C. A. TALKS ANNOUNCED NEWTON, Mass.—A series of five practical efficiency talks will be given at the Newton Y. M. C. A. by H. Whitehead of Boston on successive Monday nights beginning March 23.

GOVERNOR CALLS STATE TAXATION SYSTEM UNJUST

Mr. Walsh Asks Legislative Committee to Report Bills to Remedy Conditions Obtaining Under the Present Laws

HE ASKS CONVENTION

Says Constitution Must Be Changed in Order to Secure Equitable Assessments—Other Measures Under Consideration

Governor Walsh appeared before the legislative committee on taxation today in behalf, he said, of hundreds of thousands of people who are unable to be present and argued against what he termed the unjust and inequitable system of taxation in vogue in Massachusetts. There were several bills before the committee asking for constitutional amendments and a number of single tax advocates were heard among other speakers.

The Governor said: "I am taking this occasion to appear before your committee for two reasons. First, because of the great importance to the people of Massachusetts of this subject of taxation, and, secondly, because of the fact that I want to answer the statement made in some quarters that because a Governor's recommendations do not result in a large number of persons appearing in advocacy of them that they are thereby not entitled to thoughtful consideration, and that absence of people at legislative hearings upon these matters is evidence of no public interest.

"If this statement is entitled to weight, then I suppose the absence of the people in opposition to all the demands for special improvements, increased salaries and other drafts on the public treasury means that they are indifferent and you should follow only the judgment of those who appear here in favor of appropriations.

"I come today to plead with you against the present unjust and inequitable system of taxation in vogue in Massachusetts.

"I come in the name of thousands, yes, hundreds of thousands, of men and women who are unjustly taxed, who are discriminated against. "The fundamental work of government is to prevent, as far as possible, injustice and inequities. That these exist in our tax system no man can dispute. That they can be reduced to a minimum is not questioned.

"In my inaugural address I recommended a constitutional convention which should consider amendment of that part of the constitution which defines the powers of the Legislature for levying taxes. I also recommended the passage of laws to accomplish the four following results: First, that with the filing of deeds of real estate there should be an affidavit of the true consideration at the disposal of the assessors of the municipality in which the real estate is located. Second, that there should be given to the tax commissioner power to set aside an assessment. Third, that laws be enacted to bring about the filing of returns by property owners showing the amount and value of taxable property owned by them. And fourth, that when any taxable property is discovered which has been escaping taxation it be assessed for five years prior to its discovery.

"We still adhere to a system of taxation first established in colonial times when credits and securities scarcely existed and when substantially the only forms of property which could be taxed were real estate, small stocks or merchandise and livestock.

"I want to take this occasion to notify the public and those who are honestly and sincerely interested in taxation reform that in my judgment, based upon the experience of the efforts to get favorable action in the Legislature in the last five years, there is no other way open except through a constitutional convention.

"There are strong indications that the

(Continued on page seven, column three)

GOVERNMENT MAN TO TALK MARKET



(Photo by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.)
CHARLES J. BRAND

CONTROL OF 12 ROADS OVER 606 LINES CHARGED

Witness at Advance Freight Rate Hearing Shows Figures to Bear Out His Statement on Interlocking Directorates

ALLIANCE DECLARED

WASHINGTON—Diagrams and statistics showing intercorporate control of eastern railroads and the interlocking directorates by which the larger lines exert control over the smaller were put in evidence at the advance freight rate hearing before Interstate Commerce Commissioner Harlan today by Frank J. Warner, railroad accountant.

Of 897 roads asking for a 5 per cent rate increase 606 are controlled by 12 big systems, the New York Central controlling 118 and the Pennsylvania 112, according to the witness. Many of the remaining 291 roads are controlled by still other systems and some nominally independent were shown to be "economically" dependent on one or the other of the 12 roads cited.

That a much closer alliance existed between the roads than the figures show was stated by the witness.

Other figures showed that 13 directors of the New York Central hold directorships in 228 separate corporations. The total number of directorships held by these 13 men is 598.

MAYOR TO ASK \$75,000 FOR MYSTIC RIVER DREDGING

Mayor Curley will advocate the appropriation of \$75,000 for the dredging of the arm of the Mystic river before the meeting of the ways and means committee of the Legislature today. The city's share will be \$25,000. This improvement is for the direct benefit of the Boston & Pacific Steamship Company but indirectly it will be of industrial value to the city generally.

SCHOOL IN TOLEDO LEARNS WIRELESS

TOLEDO, O.—A club is in process of organization at Central high school, under Jennings Dow, a former wireless operator in the government service on the Great lakes, the Blade reports. The organization will be known as the Wireless Club.

In addition to the study of wireless from a vocational standpoint, the students will welcome lectures on navigation and other like subjects by experts.

LABOR PRESS OPPOSES MANN FOR SOUTH AFRICA MISSION

LONDON—The determination to send Tom Mann out to South Africa to reorganize the Labor party there is being severely criticized by some of the Labor papers.

The Labor Leader declares that in its opinion Tom Mann is just the last person in the world who should go out at the present juncture.

The vital essence of the present difficulty is the demand for solidarity, and to solidarity Mann is entirely indifferent. Justice, the Socialistic organ, describes the whole proposal as a farce and agrees with the Labor Leader that Mann is the last person who should be sent out.

It also questions the fact that working

FARMERS SHOW AWAKENING TO BETTER CROPS

At Federation Meeting Speakers Tell of Improvement in New Hampshire and Constructive Work of State College

VERMONT IS IN LINE

James P. Taylor Tells of Spread of Interest in the Agricultural Problem, Business Men's and County Activity

Achievements in agriculture and rural progress as promoted by colleges and other agencies were discussed today at the eighth annual meeting of the New England Federation of Rural Progress in Faneuil hall. Relative subjects were under consideration at a luncheon given the delegates by the agricultural committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the American house.

William H. Caldwell, secretary of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, gave the problem confronting New Hampshire as one of producing a better quality of crops and of marketing. He credited the agricultural college with having done a great deal toward the improvement of farming.

James P. Taylor of Vermont declared that the entire initiative movement for rural progress promoted by the Greater Vermont Association was going throughout the entire state. He said three counties were soon to have agents and eventually they hoped to have one in each county. He said they are trying to put the dairying business on a more practical basis. Within two months they are going to hold a system of road conferences, he said, between the agricultural commission and the boards of trade and road commissioners and various other interested officials on the question of agricultural development.

In May, he said, they will have a system of day trips for business men and manufacturers who will inspect the state as a whole to see what is being done and is needed in agricultural development. In general, the graduates of their schools will be turned on a pilgrimage, either on foot or in automobile, and shown that Vermont is one of the prettiest prospects in agriculture in the country.

Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary of the Massachusetts state board of agriculture, gave it as his opinion that never before were so many business men realizing the importance of farming. In this connection he spoke of the credit and cooperation organizations established and being formed.

Others who spoke were Leon S. Merrill, director of the extension service of the University of Maine, on "The Extension Service"; Elbert S. Brigham, commissioner of agriculture at St. Albans, Vt., on "Boards and Commissioners of Agriculture"; and F. E. Duffy, president of the Connecticut Dairymen's Association of West Hartford, on "The State Societies."

L. H. Healey, former lecturer of the national grange and secretary of the state board of agriculture, Hartford, Conn., will talk of "The Grange"; L. G.

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MASTER BUILDERS HEAR SEN. WEEKS

Senator John W. Weeks addressed the members of the Master Builders Association this noon on the currency bill at their luncheon at the exchange rooms, 106 Devonshire street. William H. Savard, secretary of the association, introduced the speaker. About 250 were present.

ERICSSON STATUE WANTED

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Renewed efforts to have a statue of John Ericsson, the inventor of the Monitor, erected in Washington are being furthered by Governor Eberhart, through letters to the members of the Minnesota delegation, the Dispatch reports.

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British Parliament Takes Up Welsh Bill and Tariff

ATTACKS MADE BY OPPOSITION FAIL TO AMEND

Mr. Balfour Speaks for Three Quarters of an Hour on Church Measure, but Government Is Sustained at the End

MR. BONAR LAW TALKS

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER—During the opening days of the debate on the address, when the home rule amendment was under discussion, the prevailing atmosphere at Westminster was one of uncertainty. No man was sure what would happen, and it was the unexpected that did happen. Every one expected a "scene."

There was, of course, no scene. As a well known back bench put it, the stranger in the gallery, otherwise uninformed, might have concluded that the House was engaged on a gas and water bill. Whether this was due to an awakened sense of the gravity of the situation or to the unexpected "reasonableness" on the part of the government it is idle to speculate, the fact remains that the first brush in the final stage of a struggle which has spread itself over a century, was carried through with calmness, and passed without incident.

With the temporary shelving of the home rule question, however, and the advent in the arena of debate of questions less burdened with gravity, such as the Welsh disestablishment bill, or with imminence such as the "annual" tariff reform amendment to the address, the House took on a very different aspect. Storm signals were hoisted early in both debates.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore was once again the leader of the attack against the Welsh bill. Why, he asked, had not the bill been mentioned in the King's speech? Apparently because the government was too ashamed of it. If it had not been part of the coalition scheme, it would never have been passed through the House. All desire for disestablishment, he insisted, had really passed, and the church in Wales was being made the victim of a party cry.

Mr. Boscawen seconded, and after Mr. McKenna had opposed the amendment in a speech which displayed much debating skill, Mr. Balfour, fresh from his Gifford lectures, spoke in its favor. Mr. Balfour was of course very much in his element. Before he commenced to speak the many gaps in the green benches im-

parted a listlessness to the proceedings, but Mr. Balfour brought the members back from the lobbies.

His speech, which lasted nearly three quarters of an hour, constituted a sweeping attack on the Parliament act. There were too many great measures before the country, he insisted. How could the electors really concentrate attention on any of them? But this was the very purpose of the government, and the first fruits of the Parliament act. It fully explained the apparent indifference of the country to the Welsh church question.

Llewellyn Williams wound up the debate for the government. The Parliament act ought never to have been necessary, he declared almost sullenly, in order that the Welsh bill might become law. Moreover he ventured to say that the people of England were not so blind to the justice of the Welsh case as the honorable gentlemen opposite thought they were. At the conclusion of Mr. Williams' remarks the House divided with the result that the amendment was defeated by 62, the votes cast in its favor being 217 and against 279. The smallness of the government majority called forth vigorous cheers from the opposition.

Captain Tryon's amendment in favor of tariff reform was also defeated, by a slightly larger majority, namely 74, but inasmuch as the average government majority last session was generally over 100, the result was again received as satisfactory to the Unionists.

Captain Tryon, who is a devoted tariff reformer, was followed by Page Croft, and the new solicitor-general, Sir Stanley Buckmaster, was entrusted with the task of replying for the government. He characterized the amendment as a "devitalized fragment of the whole policy of tariff reform," which in any event, he insisted would never result in the raising of wages.

Sir Stanley Buckmaster was followed by Mr. Bonar Law, who with all his accustomed vigor dealt with a subject which he has made in a very special way his own. Tariff reform, he declared, would result in the lifting of many "unfair burdens." He did not advocate protection but that preference should be given to "our own people and manufacturers." On the conclusion of Mr. Bonar Law's speech the amendment went to division, with the result already stated.

GEN. LYAUTEY TELLS OF PLANS FOR MOROCCO

Statement of Military Governor Declares Troops Probably Will March on Tazza in May

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Matin publishes a communication made by General Lyautey to the Echo d'Oran, previous to that officer's departure, from Oran to Maroc. It is probable, it declares, that the troops of eastern Morocco will march on Tazza toward the beginning of May.

The occupation of Tazza will not constitute the junction of eastern and western Morocco; it will simply mean that the outposts from each side have been brought nearer to each other by about 50 kilometers. It will be seen therefore that the occupation of Tazza, without having actually opened up the route from Fez by way of eastern Morocco, will have made possible the junction of reconnoitering parties from the furthest outposts in each zone. This will prepare the ground for the eventual linking up of the two zones.

This achievement, however, will not be of value unless the efforts and sacrifices made to render it possible, are followed by economic development and facility of circulation.

BRITISH ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY GOLD MEDAL AWARDED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Royal Astronomical Society has bestowed its gold medal on Dr. Max Wolf of Heidelberg. At the annual meeting of the society, held at Burlington House, the presentation was made and the gold medal address delivered by the president, Maj. E. H. Hills.

He stated that the council of the Royal Society had bestowed the gold medal on the eminent astronomer for his work on celestial photography and spectroscopy. There were two classes of gold medal awards; one consisted of those whose claim was based on a specific com-



(Photo by Drummond Young, Edinburgh)

Equestrian statue which is to be erected at Hawick, Scotland

BRITISH RIFLEMEN POSTPONE ACTION ON GOVERNMENT AID

Alterations Proposed in Bisley Program Discussed in London at General Meeting, Which Also Elects Ten Members to the Council of the Association

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—There was a particularly large attendance at the recent winter general meeting of the National Rifle Association which was held at the Royal United Service Institution. This was, of course, due to the action taken by the war office with reference to the Bisley meeting.

In inviting discussion of the alterations proposed in the Bisley program, the chairman, Lord Chylesmore, recapitulated the various steps which had been taken since last spring. The council, he said, unanimously came to the conclusion that without the assistance of the war office at Bisley it would be perfectly impossible for them to keep up the reputation of the association.

The second course was that they should accept the new conditions and get the best concessions they possibly could from the war office, and he could not help thinking they would agree that the council could not take any other course. On the whole he considered the new program to be a good one, and, in view of the threatened withdrawal of war office support, inevitable, as left to itself it would be impossible for the council to

plotted piece of work, and the other included those whose life work was entirely devoted to astronomy. To this latter class Dr. Wolf belonged. The president laid special stress on the work accomplished by Dr. Wolf in the discovery of minor planets, the photography of very faint nebulae, and the delicate and refinement of the spectroscopic work. After having received the medal, Dr. Wolf showed some remarkable photographs, by the aid of a lantern, illustrating some theories with regard to the nebulae.

A poll of the whole association was then demanded by a number of members, and although some members maintained that the rules did not permit of such action, the chairman gave his decision in favor of a poll. The meeting was finally adjourned until March 14 when the result of the poll will be declared. A special general meeting will be held immediately afterwards at which a motion will be brought forward definitely giving the power to the winter general meeting to elect the council.

SCOTTISH BURGH TO MEMORIALIZE ANCIENT VICTORY

Success Over Band of English Marauders Four Centuries Ago to Find Expression in an Equestrian Statue

SCULPTOR AT WORK

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—To commemorate the fourth centenary of the victory of its townspeople in a border skirmish in the sixteenth century, the people of Hawick have resolved to erect a suitable memorial in the town, and have chosen William F. Beattie, an Edinburgh sculptor, himself a native of Hawick, to execute an equestrian statue, 21 feet 6 inches in height.

Four hundred years ago the "callants" of Hawick, a border town in Scotland, sallied over on a skirmish against a band of English marauders who had encamped at Hornshole on the Teviot, surprised and routed them, captured the leader's pennant, and bore it back in triumph to the burgh.

From its frontier position Hawick was in early times in danger of attack from the English side of the border and soon after Flodden, deprived of its natural defenders, its safety depended solely upon the prowess of its boys. Their march back to the town after the successful skirmish at Hornshole was celebrated in verse, which, crystallized in the famous "Teribus" song, has served to keep its memory alive amongst the Scottish people.

The commission for the statue, as Mr. Beattie relates in the following interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, was only received in the middle of September, and the fact that the full sized model was finished and photographed on Jan. 27 is evidence to the amazing rapidity with which the young sculptor worked in order to have the memorial in its place on the appointed day.

Model Started

Mr. Beattie said: "On Monday, Sept. 15, 1913, I received the commission from the Hawick committee to carry out the memorial. Until Sept. 30 I was engaged making arrangements with the bronze casters, Messrs. J. W. Singer and Sons, Ltd., Frome, Somerset, England, and also arranging with the plaster casters, Messrs. David Fisher & Sons, Edinburgh, Scotland, and other general work connected with preparations for starting the job. On Sept. 30 I commenced making the one third size model in clay in which the whole idea is worked out. During the progress of this third size model I was obliged to remove into a larger studio.

"It became necessary to spend a good deal of time in hunting up old armor of the 15th period, as well as appropriate costumes, saddles, etc., and then having a costume correctly made for the model. I was working from two or three different types of horses, while studying the history of the horse so as to arrive at the proper breed of horse used by armed men at that date.

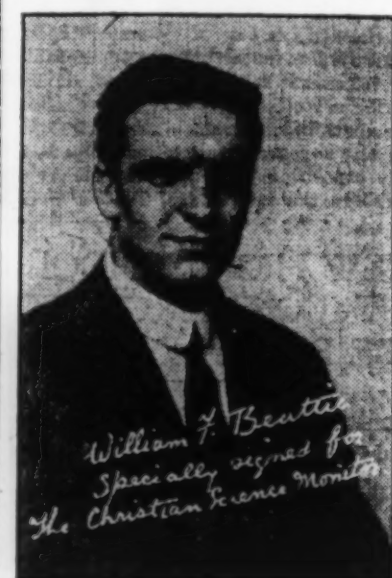
"About Nov. 15 I received a visit at the studio from the members of the Hawick committee, who expressed themselves pleased with the model, but did not care to pass it on their own responsibility without obtaining expert advice. So they proposed that I should invite Robert Alexander, R. S. A., and Charles Martin Hardie, R. S. A., to give their opinion of the model as a work of art. Mr. Alexander was asked to criticize and express an opinion on the horse as well, as he is considered the foremost painter of horses in Scotland. Their criticism was exceedingly favorable, and the committee commissioned me to proceed with the full sized model.

Armature Erected

"On Monday, Dec. 1, I started erecting the armature to carry and support the clay on the full sized model. This full size model is carried out so far by a system of pointing done by erecting a frame measured off in inches around the small third size model, which has been cast in plaster, and a similar frame, only three times larger in every way, around the stance of the proposed full size model. The armature is made up of steel and wooden framework clamped together and supported by steel or iron stays.

repeated by the full size model. After the full size model has been carried on as far as possible by means of the points, the frame is taken away and the sculptor again works from the life to put what may be termed vim or life-like into the model again and the studio has once more to be turned into a stable.

"The armature, or iron and wood skeleton structure for supporting the clay was



(Reproduced by permission)

finished by Dec. 25, 1913, and the clay first put on during the afternoon of that day. The pointing was finished on Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1914, and the full sized model in clay was finished and photographed on Tuesday, Jan. 27.

Casting Commences

"The casting in plaster was commenced on Jan. 29, and as each piece comes from the mould and the joints have been tested, the separate arms, legs, portions of the body, etc., will be sent to Singer's works in Frome, Somerset, to be cast again in bronze. In the meantime the builders will be engaged erecting the pedestal or base for the statue in appropriate stone for which they get working drawings to follow. It is expected that the statue completed in bronze will be unveiled in Hawick at the beginning of June.

"The Scotsman newspaper refers to me as being a brilliant student of the Edinburgh College of Art. Perhaps the editor may think so now, but I have no diploma, etc., at all. As my father is a sculptor I have been practically born and bred in the studio. The carving of the Scottish National Portrait gallery and part of the McEwan hall in Edinburgh, and the Dunfermline Abbey pulpit and many other architectural works have been executed by my father.

"I have worked in my parent's studio and attended the College of Art for two years, working there two or three days per week when I could spare time from ordinary work. It was in the college that I got a good grounding in the life class modeling. At one time I thought that I might get some experience working on some big statues by getting into a sculptor's studio in London when I was up there last year taking the part of Robert Burns in the 'Masque of Learning,' but none of them happened to be busy enough to take on any more assistants at the time. I proceeded, therefore, here in Edinburgh and got experience in what was my own work, and gained more valuable experience by having to undertake alone what was my first big job.

"During the pointing I required to have four assistants and we all worked at least 12 hours every day except Sundays. Of course the third size model had to be carried out entirely by myself and also the finishing of the full size model, so I have been, as it were, on the work of this memorial night and day since the business began."

TRADE UNIONS STATISTICS FOR GERMANY ISSUED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The statistical office in Berlin recently issued the following figures relating to the number of trade unions in Germany. At the beginning of 1913 there were 3431 masters' organizations, an increase of 839 on the year 1909. The membership of these unions reached 145,000; and the number of workmen employed by them 4,600,000. Statistics showed that the Socialist syndicates had a membership of 2,383,000, the Christian syndicates 350,000, the German syndicates 109,000, the independent syndicates 815,000, mutual aid societies 231,000 and denominational associations 765,000.

NEEDS OF BRITISH STATE CONTROL OF SCHOOLS IS TOLD

Vice-Chancellor of Leeds University Says He Believes It Is Unnecessary for All to Be Licensed

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In addressing a meeting convened by the College of Preceptors, Michael Sadler, vice-chancellor of Leeds University, said he felt it to be unnecessary in Great Britain in existing circumstances to require by law that every school should hold a license from the civil authority.

Reasons for establishing state supervision of all schools were first, a desire to raise the intellectual standard of the teaching; and, secondly, a desire to protect the established government from the dangers arising from nurseries of political opinion hostile to the principles upon which the structure of the government of the country was based.

So far as he was able to judge, more was to be gained in political stability in England from freedom than from restriction. In his judgment, they in England were not in a position to determine with confidence such as characterized German statesmen 100 or 120 years ago to what circles of studies students should be required to advance at each stage of their education. In other words, it was not certain what was meant by educational efficiency.

Education was so much of an art that it would be unwise to attempt to confine full freedom to act as teachers to persons who had conformed to what must be in the main an intellectual qualification. He thought that where a private school filled a place in a national system of education which must be filled in the public interest, that school must admit inspection and comply with the requirements of the public authorities; that where a private school was elementary, inspection was desirable but not necessary; and that where a private school existed as a protest against the dominant public ideal, registration or inspection would be a peril to its raison d'être.



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AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"Way Down East," 8:10.
STEELE—"Girl of the Golden West," 2:10, 8:10, daily.
CORONAL—"Five Feathers," 8.
THEATRE—"Taming of the Shrew," 8.
HOLLIS—"Miss Billie Burke," 8.
RETHS—"Vandeville, daily," 7:45.
VALENTIC—"Within the Law," 8:10.
PARK—"Fanny's First Play," 8.
PLYMOUTH—"Under Cover," 8:05.
CREMONT—"Raymond Hitchcock," 8.

Boston Opera House

Friday, 7 p. m., "Meistersinger."
Saturday, 2 p. m., "Bohème"; 8 p. m., "Jewels of the Madonna."

Concerts

Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., seventeenth public rehearsal, Boston Symphony orchestra.
Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., seventeenth concert, Boston Symphony orchestra.
Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., pension fund concert of Boston Symphony orchestra, Karl Muck conducting.

Other Entertainments

Tremont Temple—Arthur C. Peck talks on Switzerland.
Symphony hall—E. M. Newman talks on London.
Civic hall—Exhibition of portraits by contemporary painters.

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"Seven Keys to Baldpate."
ELLASCO—"Miss Frances Starr."
BROAD—"Omoo."
CHAM—"Potash and Perlmutter."
MADY—"Kitty Mackay."
GRIFF—"Peg o' My Heart."
ELLIOTT—"Help Wanted."
SHERIFF—"Miss Maude Adams."
SAVILE—"Along Came Ruth."
CHERTY—"Sally."
LITTLE—"The Philanderer."
CLAYHOUSE—"Things That Count."
SILBERTS—"A Thousand Years Ago."
THIRTY-NINTH—"Too Many Cooks."
WALLACKS—"Cyll Maude in 'Grumpy'."

CHICAGO

ADDITION—"Weber and Fields."
BLACKSTONE—"Ethel Barrymore," "Tante."
LINE ARTS—"Irish Players."
GRAND—"Seven Keys to Baldpate."
HOLLAND—"Miss Charlie Macdonald."
OLYMPIA—"Trail of Lonesome Pine."
FOOLERS—"Young Wisdom."
FIDELITY—"The Speckled Band."

Giolitti Ministry Is Facing Many Important Questions

ITALIAN HOUSE OPENS ATTACK ON THE PREMIER

Marriage Bill, Unemployment Situation, the Libyan War and Financial Problem Occupying Attention of All Parties

OUTCOME IS IN DOUBT

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
FLORENCE, Italy.—It would be hard to say what is to be the fate of the bill for the precedence of the civil marriage. Save in the columns of the press, either through interviews or correspondence, there has been no discussion of it in Parliament except what can be seen in the report of the bill's framer, the Hon. Finocchiaro Aprile.

As the bill stands now its prospects do not seem to have been improved by the introduction of another bill, one providing for divorces in certain cases, but for the moment the matter must rest until legislators express their opinions.

It is interesting to observe what a paper like the Corriere della Sera thinks of the bill and the motives with which it was framed. This organ holds that the bill might have been introduced long ago by government; lately, however, the congress of the Radical party took place, at which the majority voted to cut loose from supporting the government. Before this occurred there was the general election in the autumn and the recrudescence of clericalism in politics, together with the "Gentiloni pact," which has never been sufficiently explained.

Added to this was the great increase in the numbers of Socialists and the corresponding growth of the left and extreme left in Parliament. Therefore to retain the support of the Radicals and not to alienate the goodwill of the Clericals, the present bill was reported, a bill, says the Corriere della Sera, which raises more questions than it answers.

The measure, however, has not satisfied either progressive or clerical and the Corriere concludes that Giolitti is no longer master of the component parts of his parliamentary majority. As, however, the real issue is one which sooner or later involves the integrity and independence of the Italian state, it is reasonably certain that it will be fully examined and discussed.

While there appears no reason for stating that the prime minister cannot count on his Liberal following and in any event on a large working majority, to regard such a majority as an indefinite fixture of a strong government would be a great mistake. The Giolitti government has a great deal on its hands. There is this marriage bill with its political complications, there is great dissatisfaction with the sugar imports and tariffs, and there is the question of unemployment, and there is the Libyan war.

This last has now come in for a full discussion in all respects, although nominally the question was on what date to render and pass the war accounts and their complementary items. On Dec. 20 the treasury reckoned the Libyan expenses at \$57,000,000 lire. On Feb. 4, the same department reckoned that on Dec. 31 the expenses (for Tripolitania, Cirenaica, the Aegean islands and Albania) amounted to 1,149,757,564 lire. Among the figures there is an item of 21,000,000 for the Aegean islands and another of 50,000,000 paid to the administration of the Ottoman public debt under the treaty of Lausanne.

On Feb. 10 and 11 the debate on the war and the conduct of the war began. The deputy Marazzi taxed the government with unpreparedness and waste. On Feb. 11 the deputy, De Felice, attacked the government sharply for its conduct of the war and openly stated that the Banco di Roma was responsible for much which should not have occurred. The connections of the Banco di Roma have before this been the subject of much interest. Deputy De Felice also said that the feelings of the natives had not been enough considered, that their religious prejudices had been irritated and that the attitude of the Italian occupying force had been such that the Turks had found it easier to organize the natives against it. He raised once more the sinister question of the treatment of prisoners, and more than hinted

CHIEF SEAPORT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA SHOWS PROGRESS

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, South Australia.—In view of the passage through the South Australian Parliament last session of the harbors bill, under which the government has power to resume all private wharves, the shipping statistics of port Adelaide, the chief port of the state, for last year are of particular interest. They show that although the number of vessels that visited the port was smaller than in the record year of 1911, the tonnage was larger and generally the movement of shipping and the cargo handled indicate a steady upward tendency. The outer harbor can accommodate in depth of water any vessel now trading in Australia and though the maximum at low water of the inner harbor is but 23 feet, it is anticipated that the repurchase of the wharves fol-

lowing on the passing of the harbors bill will eventually result in great improvements as regards depth of water and in other respects.

The total number of ships which visited the port, coasters excluded, was 1036, aggregating a net tonnage of 3,572,271. Of the 310 vessels that berthed at the inner harbor, 187, of 610,000 tons, were British; 96, of 312,518 tons, German; 12, of 32,201 tons, Swedish; 11, of 27,862 tons, Norwegian; two, of 3370 tons, Japanese, and two, of 3913 tons, belonged to Austria-Hungary.

Included in the steamers which berthed at the outer harbor were 52 belonging to the P. & O. Company, 51 to the Orient Company, 60 to other British lines and 29 to the Norddeutscher Lloyd. A feature of the year's operations was the number of new vessels engaged in the interstate trade which called at the port.

TREES LEADING TOPIC IN JAPAN'S POETRY CONTEST

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan.—The annual poetical contest was recently held in Japan. This great competition is open to all, even people from other countries sometimes taking part in it. The rules governing the competition are very strict, and, among other things, the poems must be written on a particular kind of paper of a special size.

Thousands of poems are sent to the bureau whose business it is to select 100; these in turn are sifted down to 20 which are considered worthy to be read in the presence of the Emperor and Empress and many notable people. The Emperor observed the day for reading the poems as usual this year, at the close his own poem being read.

The Japanese are well known as a tree-loving nation, the plum, cherry and pine trees being sung about in poem and story, more than any others. This year, however, the cryptomeria, a kind of cedar, was given preeminence in the competition, the subject being the cryptomeria before the shrine.

Shortly after the introduction of telegraphy into Japan, the Japanese began to hew down those monumental trees, and many old monarchs were stripped of their glory and set up as telegraph poles. This, was, however, finally forbidden by the government.

AUSTRALIA RUSHES BANK NOTES ISSUE

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia.—In order to permit, as early as possible, of a complete new issue of Commonwealth bank notes, the treasury have ordered two more Hoe printing machines to be added to the note printing establishment. The weekly output of these machines is about 15,000 each, and on their installation it is intended to renew the notes more frequently.

BRITISH COMMERCE CHAMBER AT BRUSSELS REVIEWS WORK

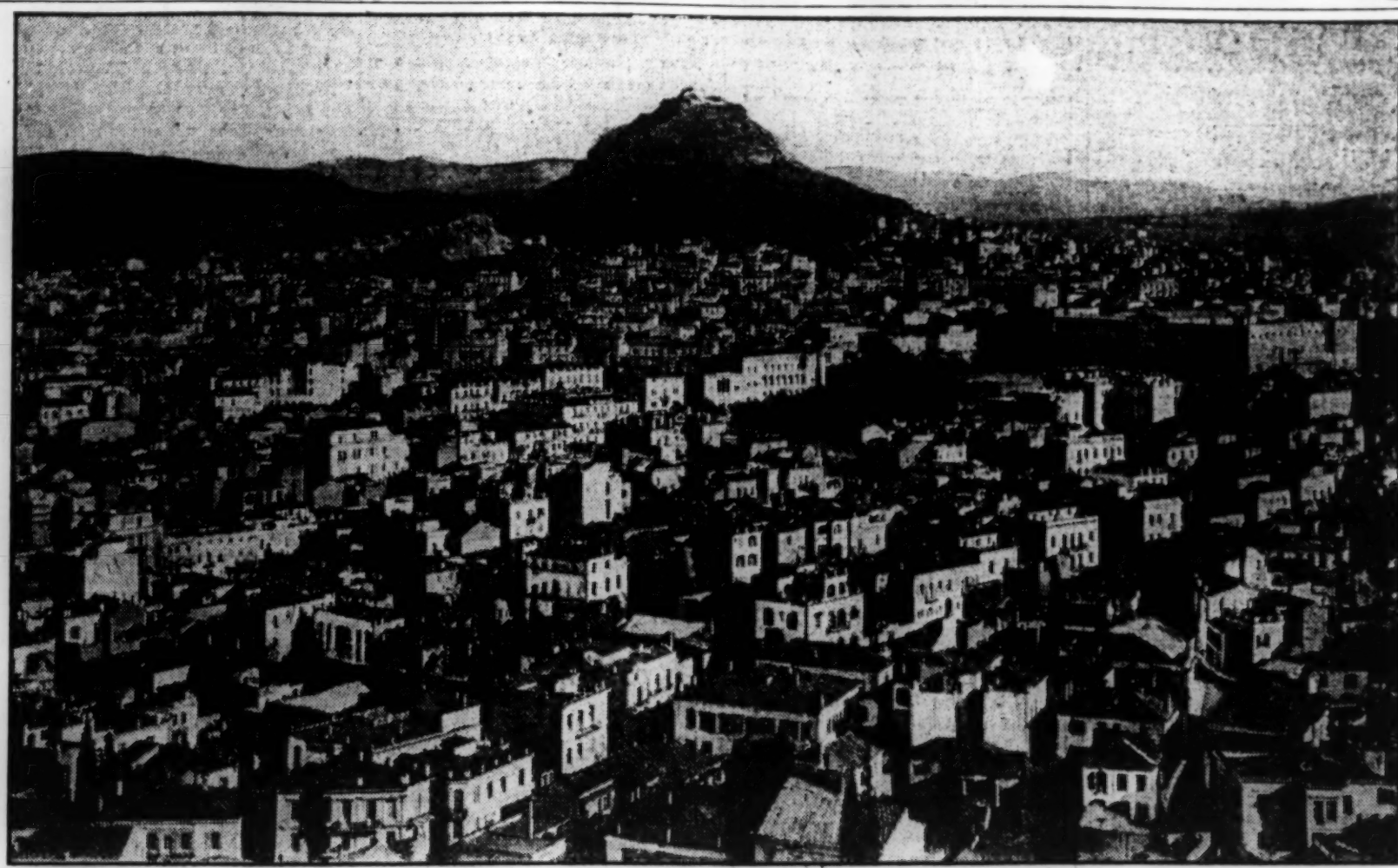
(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—An important meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce of Brussels was recently held in that city, and was presided over by M. C. W. Twelves. Among the distinguished guests were Sir Francis Hyde Villiers, British minister at Brussels and Sir Cecil Hertslet, consul-general of Great Britain at Antwerp.

The proceedings opened with the reading of an interesting report regarding what had been accomplished by the chamber during the past year, while the yearly balance was submitted and unanimously approved. Sir Francis Villiers then proposed a vote of thanks to the president of the chamber for his efficient management of the affairs of this association, as well as the highly satisfactory results obtained.

The past year, he added, had been a memorable one, counting among its important events the highly successful exhibition at Ghent which was visited officially by the Hon. Sydney Buxton, and where, as an exception to general customs, he delivered an address. Then followed the visit to Belgium of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, the leading commercial organization of Great Britain, the delegates having been welcomed in a very hospitable fashion in the leading cities of Belgium. This visit, he asserted, would long be remembered with

lowing on the passing of the harbors bill will eventually result in great improvements as regards depth of water and in other respects.



View of Athens from east end of the Acropolis—plans for remodeling city to meet demands of next fifty years are being prepared

MELBOURNE TO ELECTRIFY ROADS

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia.—The suburban railways round Melbourne are about to be electrified, and in connection with this Mr. Watt stated that the prompt action of his previous government had saved the country £500,000. Since the cabinet had secured its tenders, let its contracts, and exercised its options, there had arisen a great demand for electrical equipment in Europe and America. Comparing the prices secured by the ministry with those now ruling, he was able to state authoritatively that the amount mentioned above had been saved.

NUREMBERG BEER CONSUMPTION LESS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—Owing principally to the spread of the temperance movement, the consumption of beer in the city of Nuremberg has, according to recently published statistics, decreased during the year 1913, by 62,000 hectoliters since the preceding year. The consumption in its turn, in 1912 was considerably less than 1911. Bavaria is certainly the beer drinking country of Germany, so that these figures coupled with the fact that the consumption of beer has greatly decreased in Munich, are significant.

the keenest pleasure, and would undoubtedly contribute in a large measure toward strengthening those sincere and deep rooted ties of friendship already existing between Belgium and the United Kingdom.

CAMPAIGN IN LONDON DISTRICT ACTIVE



A. W. Yeo, Liberal candidate in Poplar borough, canvassing among the hawkers

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The campaign which preceded the recent by-election in Poplar was carried on with much energy, and all three candidates vigorously canvassed the constituency. Sydney Bux-

BRITISH ARCHITECT SOON TO BEGIN PLANS FOR NEW ATHENS

Remodeling of Ancient Grecian City to Be Along Modern Lines and Include New Boulevards and Buildings and Numerous Parks and Playgrounds

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Thomas H. Mawson, honorable associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects and special lecturer in landscape design at the University of Liverpool, has been entrusted, as announced in a Monitor cable despatch, on the personal recommendation of the King and Queen of Greece, with the drawing up of plans for the remodeling of the city of Athens.

The population of the Greek capital has very much increased of late years, and it is believed that Athens will soon be inadequate to the demands made upon her. Mr. Mawson's plans will be such as to allow for the growth of the city during the next half century. They will include the erection of a railway station of far greater capacities than all the existing railway termini, the building of new law courts and hotels.

Alterations in the laying out of the city will be necessitated by the pulling down of old houses and the erection of new ones. The plans will therefore include new boulevards, an avenue reaching from the city to the Piraeus, and numerous parks and playgrounds. A new housing scheme is to be devised which will make possible the removal of the dwellings which at present crowd at the base of the Acropolis. Waterworks will also have to be provided to meet the requirements of an enlarged city.

During his recent stay in Athens Mr. Mawson made an extensive tour of Athens accompanied by the King and Queen, the mayor and other city officials;

he also conferred with the archeologists connected with the British and German schools in Athens.

BERLIN STREET RULES ISSUED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—Herr von Jagow, the chief commissioner of police in Berlin, has issued new street regulations in agreement with the town authorities of Berlin. No street noises, apart from the unavoidable ones, are to be allowed; newspaper vendors are only to be permitted to call out the names of the papers they sell, no special items must be mentioned; no hawkers or street vendors must advertise their wares audibly. The size of signboards is to be limited; no reflected advertisements are to be shown on the pavement and everybody is to obey without hesitation or demur the directions of the police, whether they are spoken or given a sign or gesture.

EMIGRATION SYSTEM URGED AS GREAT BRITAIN NECESSITY

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—A meeting of the Edinburgh branch of the Colonial Intelligence League for Educated Women was recently held in Edinburgh, and Lady Helen Munro Ferguson, who pre-

sided, in explaining the object of the league said that it was an intelligence bureau collecting information of the conditions of the life and opportunity for employment in the overseas dominions, and making these facts known to young women of enterprise and education who wished to seek their fortunes in the colonies.

Mrs. Grosvenor, chairman of the league, complained of the total absence of system in the sending out of emigrants from these islands. Of the population in the British empire, 45,000,000 were crowded into these little islands. Something in the way of a redistribution was to the advantage of both. In 1911, 55,470 fewer women than men emigrated, and it would have been a great deal better for the empire if the numbers had been the other way.

One of the difficulties which she found in getting work for educated women in Canada was the opinion that the educated woman was too amateurishly domestic. As regarded the better paid occupations in the colonies, she mentioned secretarial work, dressmaking, stenography, and nursing, although in the last case she advised those going out to Canada not to train at home. Miss Sykes stated that the league had just started a small farm settlement, where girls could gain experience.

WIRELESS PLANT IS INSTALLED ON MOTOR LIFEBOAT

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The first British motor lifeboat has just been supplied to the new Clyde-built Allan liner Abatania, now sailing between Liverpool and Canada. The boat is 28 feet in length with a beam of 8 feet and is very compact. She is supplied with a four-cylinder Gleniffer paraffin motor, but her most striking feature is the complete wireless installations which she carries. The installation has a range of 100 miles. When put through a series of trials on the Clyde she behaved magnificently, attaining a speed of nearly 7½ knots. The lifeboat's motorpower will enable her to tow 10 ordinary boats in a moderate sea. The boat is carried on the starboard side of the liner's boat deck in the after davits. The new Cunard liner Aquitania, which is now being fitted out at Clydebank, is to have two motor lifeboats which will also carry installations of wireless telegraphy.

GREATER CIVIC INTEREST URGED ON CALCUTTANS

Retiring Master of Trades Association Tells Europeans Their Duty to the City in Which They Earn Their Livelihood

CHANGE IS ADVOCATED

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—The Calcutta Trades Association has lately held its annual meeting, and the retiring master has been keenly criticizing his fellow members, and by implication the European community generally, for not interesting themselves more wholeheartedly in the civic concerns of the most important city in Asia. The indictment which he made is admittedly a true one. The middle-class European in Calcutta regards himself as a mere bird of passage. His main idea is to make money quickly and then retire to England or Scotland and spend it. He grudges every moment he spends in India, and takes no interest in anything except his business and sport. The result is that municipal affairs have fallen very largely into the hands of Indians, whose ideas do not always harmonize with European ideas, and the result is friction and complaints of inefficiency.

Mr. Phelps, the master, told his colleagues of the Trades Association that they were to blame if the municipal business of Calcutta was not carried on to their liking. They thought too much of England and too little of India and their duty to the city in which they earned their livelihood.

"There is," he went on, "the old-fashioned notion lingering with Englishmen in India, owing no doubt to the past uncomfortable conditions of life in the east, which leads us to regard the east as only a temporary residence. But with the advent of electricity and all the other ameliorations of life, surely the time will come, if it has not already arrived, when we shall be able to appreciate the joys of life in the city of our adoption and spare a little more of our time to public affairs and drop the selfish air of detachment which has too long characterized us as Englishmen in India."

"If not, then I venture to predict that the ever-increasing keenness of competition will give a pause to those who are not able to realize when they are well off. Depend upon it, it is not only advisable, but necessary, if we wish to have a hand in the advancement of Calcutta and the saving of her present proud position of the most important city of the east, to abandon the idea of leaving Indians and officials to do the public work while we rake in the shekels."

PARIS, France.—A great effort is being made by a section of French clericalism to form a large Roman Catholic party whose influence would be felt in the coming general elections. A circular announcing the holding of a meeting to discuss the new scheme has been sent to all the bishops. The support of the pope has been sought, but will not be given, it is said, unless the French bishops unanimously support the scheme.

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CITY IS TRAINING INSTRUCTORS OF VOCATION CORPS

Men From Workshops and Teachers From Public Schools Begin Course on How to Handle Continuation Classes

ANNOUNCE LECTURERS

Training of teachers for the new compulsory continuation school classes to be opened next September has been begun by the city of Boston. The training is divided into two departments. One is for industrial instructors and the other for the teachers in general improvement.

The first group is composed of men now engaged at their trades who are being prepared for positions to impart knowledge to pupils in the school shop. This class is held at the Central Evening Industrial school, conducted in the Mechanic Arts high school building on Belvidere street. It was opened this week with 17 men. Among them are pattern makers, stationery and hoisting engineers, bookbinders, electricians, blacksmiths, steam fitters, sheet metal workers and printers.

The second group is composed of men and women teachers now in service. They are preparing to be classroom teachers and are learning how to apply academic and other studies to the particular needs of continuation school pupils. This work is being carried on by Mrs. Lucinda W. Prince. The class is composed of 14 men and 23 women. It meets for two hours on Saturday mornings at school headquarters on Mason street.

A part of the instruction in both departments will consist of addresses by educators and others. Among the first speakers announced are Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools; Robert O. Small, state deputy commissioner of education; Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of schools; W. Standwood Field, director of evening and continuation schools; Charles R. Allen, state agent; William L. Anderson, assistant director of continuation schools; and Robert L. Cooley, superintendent of continuation schools of Milwaukee.

This work is occasioned by the act of the last legislature empowering communities to compel the attendance at continuation schools of boys and girls between 14 and 16 years of age who have gone to work, and is expected to advance them educationally and industrially. Shop or industrial work is to be allied to the wage-earning occupation of the child. The different kinds of shop instruction to be given will be determined largely from the returns on the working certificates issued by the school department. On these is recorded the kind of work for which the child was employed. These will be classified and formed into groups for continuation school instruction.

TRANSATLANTIC FLYING BOAT RAPIDLY NEARING COMPLETION



(Copyright by International News Service, N. Y.)

Glenn H. Curtiss (on left), builder of transatlantic hydroaeroplane, and Lieut. J. C. Porte of England

NEW YORK—Glenn H. Curtiss, the American aviator who is building a flying boat for Rodman Wanamaker for use in a proposed transatlantic flight, says that it will be done in June. In regard to wireless apparatus, he adds that that question has not yet been decided upon. He says there is a very compact wireless equipment being used by aviators of other countries which is very light and that might be installed in the machine for the Atlantic flight if it were considered best to carry one. With regard to the round-the-world flight proposed by officials of the Panama Pacific exposition, Mr. Curtiss said he thought such a trip was a little too

CIVIC LEAGUE BETTERS CONDITIONS

Initiative Taken in Food Inspection in Grand Forks, Leads City to Prosecute Work While Store Ways Are Improved

CHILDREN ARE GUIDED

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—No small transformation in conditions has been brought about here by the work of the Civic League of Grand Forks, which is traceable in a wide variety of ways.

Tidiness in the streets and about the yards, purity of food sold, instruction of the children in elementary civics, gardening and cooking and elevation of store standards are some of the fruits of this organization's efforts. The results of the five years' campaign for cleanliness, according to official statistics, have been of a most practical and important character. It has been said frequently by visitors that it is possible to buy in Grand Forks foodstuffs in better condition, for all classes of people, than in any other town or city of which they know.

The league was organized in 1907 with Mrs. Alice M. Cooley as the first president. Mrs. Cooley had broad educational interests and a sympathetic comprehension of civic affairs. To her careful work of organization much credit for the success achieved is given and the work has been continued as nearly as possible along the lines she planned.

Principal activities of the league have included a clean-up day in May, followed by an official inspection of the city by the mayor, civic league inspector and other officials; a junior civic league, including everybody in school from the fourth to the eighth grades; addresses on civic righteousness made to the boys by

CHIEF MULLEN OF FIRE DEPARTMENT RESIGNS HIS POST

Chief John A. Mullen of the fire department last night resigned to take effect at once the post he has held for eight years and gained through more than 30 years service in the department. Chief Mullen said that he retired from his position with deep regret but was compelled to do so through circumstances over which he had no control.

By resigning before the salary changes of the department went into effect and before official notice was given Chief Mullen says that his pension will be \$2250 instead of \$2000, which is half of the salary as reduced from \$4500 to \$4000.

Confirmation by the civil service commission of Deputy Chief Grady's appointment as fire commissioner will make vacant the two highest positions in the department and it is expected that Junior Deputy Chief Peter F. McDonough will be made chief of the department but it is not settled who will be appointed to the two deputyships.

representative men of the city, with rewards in the shape of pictures donated by one of the newspapers and given to each school building in the name of the civic league boys; systematic methods in stables; the placing of waste paper receptacles



(Photo by Lee & Co., Grand Forks) PRESIDENT AGNES M. REX

tackles on convenient street corners; employment of a special inspector whose duty was to receive and investigate complaints turned in by the street and alley committees, and to cooperate with the police and health departments to see that the causes of complaint were remedied; gardens on vacant lots and, last year,

RECORD TRANSCONTINENTAL SHIPMENT MADE



(Photo by Field, Riverside)

Tube shipped from Pennsylvania to California, occupying four flat cars en route

HISTORIC SOCIETY MUST PAY ITS TAX

NEW YORK—Thomas E. Rush, attorney for the state comptroller in New York county, scored a victory Thursday when the court of appeals reversed a decision by Surrogate Cohan and affirmed by the appellate division, and held that the New York Historical Society should pay transfer tax on a bequest of \$388,377 left it by Mrs. Catharine Augusta De Peyster. The tax, which will now be collected, amounts to \$50,756.51.

The historical society claimed exemption from the inheritance tax on the ground that it is an "exclusively educational institution."

TRADE ENVOYS SENT TO ORIENT

SAN FRANCISCO—A. C. Rulofson, president of the Home Industry League, was the guest at a luncheon at the Palace hotel as a farewell before he leaves on a trip to the Orient in the interests of California manufacturers and importers. Mr. Rulofson, the Examiner reports, will be accompanied by two other commissioners, and a detailed report of trade possibilities will be presented to the league on his return.

THIRD MEDAL FOR COL. GOETHALS

NEW YORK—Medal of the National Institute of Social Sciences was presented to Col. George W. Goethals Thursday night, this making the third token he has received in as many days. The presentation was at a dinner of the Economic Club, at which Colonel Goethals was guest of honor. Hamilton Wright Mabie, president of the institute, made the presentation. Andrew Carnegie was one of the speakers.

NO INTERVENTION BARRETT OPINION

NEW YORK—John Barrett, director general of the Pan American Union, spoke against armed intervention in Mexico, at a dinner of the Baptist Social Union here Thursday night.

MR. MULLEN FILES DEMURRERS

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Demurrers, both signed by Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New Haven road, were filed in the criminal superior court here Thursday to the charge against him in connection with the Westport collision in 1912.

establishment of a very successful school garden; mothers' meetings held in the school buildings, at which talks were given and demonstrations in the cooking of plain and wholesome foods were made.

Among the most important works of the league has been that of the pure food committee, which was organized in 1910 under the leadership of Dr. Mae Sanders. The task of this committee has been simply to see that the pure food laws were enforced. Thanks to Dr. Ladd, pure food commissioner, North Dakota has excellent laws in that line, but they were not everywhere enforced. The civic league paid an inspector, Mrs. R. A. Sprague, for a period of three months, during which time the value of the work was so well demonstrated that she was placed on the city pay roll and received the official title of city pure food inspector. Mrs. Sprague visits once a month or oftener every grocery store, meat market, bakery, candy factory, packing house, wholesale house or other place where foodstuffs are stored or sold and inspects the premises from cellar to attic.

No food is exposed for sale on the sidewalks. All small fruits and vegetables are kept in screened windows. No candy, cakes, pastry or meats can be exposed to dust or flies or to the handling of customers.

A great factor in bringing about this change has been the efficient use of score cards on which every merchant is rated every month, and the scores are published. This brings the most obstinate merchant into line, although it must be said that there has been a remarkable cooperation on the part of the merchants with the civic league in its attempt to make Grand Forks the most wholesome, clean and beautiful city in the land. The pure food committee has made a most active campaign for better abattoir methods, with the result that Grand Forks will soon have the first municipal abattoir in the state, a building and equipment modern in every respect.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

SOMETHING SUBSTANTIAL

She's home from college, recently, And talks of Lamb and Bacon. "Is wedded to their books," you say? No, there you are mistaken. Her college was a cooking school Where homely arts are taught. Her "lamb" and "bacon" stand for more Than merely "food for thought."

As between millions of soldiers in the field consuming rations, or a few statesmen peacefully getting together for the purpose of perfecting arbit-rations, the powers must find the latter course much more humane and vastly preferable in every respect.

NOBILITY

Only the noble hearts that dare To trust the rest of the world are great: We can be generous only where We have the strength to be obdurate.

The girls' canning clubs which are doing such good work throughout the country prove that the determined young misses comprising their membership have faith in the potent force of the motto: "They can who think they can."

MIXED

Teacher—Stephen, you may write the word "vacuum" on the board. Stephen writes "v-a-c-u-u-m." Teacher—No, it should be "v-a-c-double-u-m." Stephen—Isn't that what I have?

WARSHIP FASHIONS

These times a land must haste a bit. In building a dreadnought for its fleet, Or else by the time they've finished it, The style will have grown obsolete.

MINNESOTA GIVES AWARDS FOR MODEL RURAL HOUSE AND YARD

All Prizes in Two Competitions of State Art Society Go to Minneapolis and St. Paul—Exhibits to Be Made at Various Points Throughout the State

MINNEAPOLIS—Awards in the two competitions of the Minnesota State Art Society have been made known. Prizes were offered for the best designs for a model village house and a model farmyard. Minneapolis and St. Paul took all the honors, first prize in each competition coming to Minneapolis. The awards were made as follows:

Model village house—Lawrence A. Fournier, Minneapolis, first prize, \$200; Marion Alice Parker, Minneapolis, second \$125; Harry Firminger, St. Paul, third, \$75; Frederick S. Stott, St. Paul, fourth, \$50; Roy Childs Jones, University of Minnesota, fifth, \$25; Ralph Mather and James A. Burner, Minneapolis, sixth, \$25.

Model farmyard—Phelps Wyman, Minneapolis, first, \$150; G. W. Wiley, St. Paul, and Wilfred Stevens, Minneapolis, second, \$100; Harry Baker, Minneapolis, third, \$50; Allen F. Arnold, Minneapolis, fourth, \$25; A. R. Nicholas, Minneapolis, fifth, \$25.

That more comfortable and convenient homes for Minnesotans and more beautiful and attractive farmyards all tend to make life on the farm and in the country more attractive and efficient were the reasons which led the art society to follow up its competition of a year ago by the two others this year, says the Tribune.

The jury included O. C. Simonds, Chicago, president of the American Institute of Landscape Architects; Robert Spencer, Chicago, fellow of the American Institute of Architects; Thomas Holyoke, vice-president of the Minnesota chapter of the American Institute of Architects, St. Paul; A. E. Woods, dean and director of the agricultural department of the University of Minnesota, and Mrs. Clarence L. Atwood, president of the Minnesota Federation of the Women's Clubs, St. Cloud.

The art society says: "The awarding of the prizes institutes a new movement for the cause of landscape architecture and domestic architecture in Minnesota. The outcome means that the state of Minnesota has taken the problem of art directly in hand, and with its indorsement and encouragement hopes to carry on an active campaign for the betterment of home conditions. The state art society, as a clearing house, will act as a bureau of information from which details can be gathered and disseminated the same way as instruction and information is given out by other departments of the state."

Many of the commercial and women's clubs in the state contributed money toward making the prize awards possible.

The society plans to send the successful drawings and details throughout the state and put them on exhibition at various societies, farmers institutes and clubs. It is possible that a house may be built as a practical demonstration of what a village house should be. If the house is built it will also be furnished. The model farmyard landscape design was planned to surround the model farmhouse competition a year ago, which was won by Hewitt & Brown, Minneapolis architects. Plans are now being made to build the model farmhouse at the agricultural school of the university, and eventually the farmyard may be added.

The landscape plan called for a square acre and it was a problem in the arrangement and planning of trees, shrubs, vines and hardy flowers. The acre was sup-

COMMISSION ON TRADE DEFINED

WASHINGTON—Broad powers of publicity, but with limitations to protect legitimate trade secrets, is the line on which it is argued by President Wilson and members of the congressional committees that the bill for the proposed interstate trade commission should be drawn. There may be three or five members.

The President gave the impression that some of the bills which seek to define the Sherman law might be abandoned as there already had been many decisions.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

ALLIANCE (O.) REVIEW—The national council of Congregational churches, in session at Kansas City, adopted a new confession of faith. This statement is simple, brief, full of faith, hope, love. It displaces an elaborate creed of words and complicated definitions adopted 30 years ago. The new statement leaves out several of the older doctrines, eternal punishment of the wicked for one, once deemed sacred and essential. This action has caused scarcely a ripple in the newspaper press. Twenty years ago the man who proclaimed such a creed could not have preached in nine tenths of the orthodox pulpits. Whether one sympathizes with these changes or not, most people feel that a good deal of cumbersome baggage has been left behind by the churches in the past few years.

KANSAS CITY TIMES—The parcel post marks an epoch in the industrial life of this country. It can be taken advantage of by the women of the farms in particular. But there are many details that will have to be worked out before the problem of marketing farm products by parcel post can be solved to the best advantage. As a preliminary the farm wife should be devoting her time to the creation of a public demand for her goods by preparing herself to furnish exactly the kind of produce the people of the towns want from the farm. She must be prepared to sell better things than the people can get from the local stores or from any other source. Her goods must be noted for quality, cleanliness, and neatness. In the meantime, while she is waiting for the solution of the problems that now confront those who hope to use the parcel post, why not ship her goods to some well-established, reputable merchant? Let him sell these as the

produce of the woman who sells them to him. This will give her eggs, butter, poultry, canned fruit or whatever she elects to sell, individually. Let the farm woman make such a name for herself by having the very best things to sell that any merchant will be glad to sell them as her individual product. It is only a step from that public demand for her goods to a firmly established list of customers who will order direct from the farm. Then the whole problem would be solved.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION—It is hoped that the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, as well as the state chamber, will see their way clear to put their influence back of the movement

for a national park in the Appalachian mountains. George S. Powell, secretary of the Appalachian Park Association, has been visiting Atlanta, striving to enlist influence here for the project, and it is one that deserves to succeed. Throughout the southern Blue Ridge are views that, from the scenic point of view, and as regards rugged wildness, almost approach the famed glories of Switzerland. North Georgia has its share of these places, and they abound in North Carolina and portions of eastern Tennessee. Development has gone forward at such a magic pace in the eastern half of the country that the esthetic phase has been measurably neglected. It is time to remedy this oversight while yet suitable sites may be secured. The people of the South deserve a gigantic playground at the hands of the federal government.

RECALLED MAYOR IS ELECTED SEATTLE, Wash.—Hiram C. Gill, who was recalled two years ago, has been elected mayor of this city by 14,329 plurality, receiving 37,064 votes. James D. Trenholm had 22,705 votes, according to complete returns.

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EARNING POWER OF FARM PUPILS IN STATE SHOWN

Education Board Points to Work Done While Pupils Are in School as Proof of Soundness of State Aid Policy

FIGURES PRESENTED

As one of the most important evidences of the soundness of the policy of the Massachusetts board of education in guiding and controlling state-aided vocational agricultural education, the board points to the earning power of its agricultural pupils while still in school.

The earnings from farm work of five of the best pupils from each of five different points in the state, where the Massachusetts plan was in operation in 1912, amounted to \$5,102.30, showing that while still at school the pupils were highly important economic factors in the farming of their several communities. The farm work was done by the pupils in addition to maintaining an excellent standing in the work at school.

During 1913 five boys from each of six different points in the state where the plan was in operation earned from farm work in connection with excellent school standing \$9,728.03.

The explanation of the large increase in the earnings of the group of 30 pupils in the year 1913 as compared with the group of 25 pupils in 1912, is that the extent of the work of the former group was nearly double that of the latter. Boys who undertook vegetable projects in the first year continued vegetable growing the second year and added other projects, such as poultry keeping, fruit growing, beekeeping and dairying. It is doubtful, in the opinion of Rufus W. Stimson, state agent in charge of agricultural education, if the group to be reported on for 1914 will be able to double the earnings of the 1913 group, but it is reasonable to expect a slight increase.

The Massachusetts plan, known as the "home project plan," is one in which the home farms upon which the pupils reside furnish the opportunities for productive work, and thus in most cases heavy outlay for plant and equipment at the school is avoided. The boy who made the best record last year was taught agriculture in a school which had little or no land and special farm equipment, and where but one agricultural instructor was employed. Moreover, the expense to the town was reduced by state aid, which reimburses the community to the extent of two thirds of the salary of the special agricultural instructor.

Productive work, done under the supervision of competent instructors, says Mr. Stimson, is coming to be recognized as one of the most important tests of the efficiency of all phases of vocational education. The strength of the Massachusetts plan for state-aided vocational agricultural education suited to boys from 14 to 18 or more years of age is the requirement that the efficiency of that education shall be tested by the productive farm work of the pupils. As a rule this work is done at the home of the pupils and is coincident with the classroom instruction of the pupils, except that the home projects continue throughout the summer, and are supervised from beginning to end by the agricultural instructors.

STORE NEWS

Benjamin Markowitz from Hartford, Conn., has become assistant buyer of men's furnishings for the Gilchrist Company.

Alexander M. Adams of the Henry Matier Company, Ltd., of Belfast, Ireland, is the guest of the Shepard Norwell Company for two days. He is accompanied by the American representative of the firm, William S. Kidd of New York.

Miss Alice Flynn, formerly of the Houghton & Dutton Company has become associated with the Magrane Housh Company and is located in the upholstery repair room.

Edward A. Filene of the William Filene's Sons Company is en route for Europe where he has gone in the interests of the settlement and development of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Winners of prizes in the recent contest held at the Jordan Marsh store for the best answer to the question, "Why is it that the modern department store offers an excellent opportunity for the bright young man or woman?" were announced in the last number of Store Topics. Edward Casey of the trunk section was the winner of the first and W. Willey of the art embroideries, of the second prize. Those who received honorable mention were: Miss Mary T. Neary, switchboard; Miss Mary E. Gorman, retail office; Charles E. Howard, purchase office; F. L. Kane, retail office; Carl Erickson, retail office; Philip H. St. Amour, men's shirts; Charles J. Buckle, stock office; Miss Agnes G. Killea, lace robes; M. C. Conannon, women's shoes; T. A. Brennan, men's shirts; Judges were F. W. Coombs, W. A. Hawkins, W. S. Tufts, J. J. Mundo and E. J. Pendergast.

Buyers in New York this week include S. C. Kendis of the Leopold Morse Company, E. A. Burdick and B. J. Cutcliffe of the Jordan Marsh Company, H. Schroeder, A. C. Smith and W. Silberman of the William Filene's Sons Company.

TAXATION WAYS QUESTIONED

Editorial Review of the Many Proposals Points to Need of Amendment

In the files of the committee on taxation of the Massachusetts Legislature there appear no less than 76 proposals for changes in the law, general and special. The number is of itself an indication of the dissatisfaction with the present tax system, while a study of the titles shows that there is an urgent demand for change that will go to the foundation. No fact is more familiar than that the principle of the Massachusetts system falls far short of fulfillment in actual practice. It faithfully carried out it would accomplish the assessment for purposes of local taxation of both real and personal estate at its market value; but it is notorious that a vast amount of personal property eludes assessment, while the valuations of tangible property vary widely at the hands of the city and town assessors. In a recent pamphlet by Frederick T. Fuller, chairman of the Progressive party's committee on taxation, the effect of the escape of legally taxable property is estimated to be so great that the correction of intentional or negligent undervaluation by local assessors would alone reduce the average rate to about 88 on the thousand, instead of more than 817, as at present. This is equivalent to saying that half the property of the state, theoretically taxable, escapes direct taxation.

No new indictment of the tax system and its operation in this state needs to be brought. None could be more sweeping than that it accomplishes only half what is designed, and consequently imposes upon the half that is taxed a double burden. Even this has lost its power to startle, because of its familiarity. It is little wonder that the Legislature is besieged by petitioners for change in the system, or that men who study the problem find an ample field for proposal of changes that would make practice conform to theory. Demand becomes insistent that the constitution be amended to give a freedom for action by the Legislature which is now curbed by the presence in that instrument of the word "proportional." The effect of the requirement that taxes be proportional as determined by the courts in all their discussion of it is to lay equally upon all forms of wealth a uniform burden, just the effect that fails in actual operation.

It is strongly urged that the Legislature be enabled to pass laws that will vary the incidence of taxation in ways that were not seen to be needed when the constitution was framed, and when wealth was in simpler forms, much more largely visible, and more easily reached in assessment. For example, it is proposed that there should be a lower rate, uniform throughout the state, for the valuation of intangible property, stocks and bonds, in the notion that its effect would be to call out from the hiding places much of the great bulk of this class of possessions that is not exposed for taxation at the full rate.

Beyond the amendment which would free the hands of the Legislature in the enactment of tax laws from the severe restriction of the requirement that all taxes shall be proportional, there looms the question as to what new policy should be adopted, how the distribution of the burden of carrying on state and municipal governments shall be better made, and how the wealth now escaping the assessors shall be compelled to bear its part. In this field the proposals are many; should the constitution be amended there will be need of all the wisdom that study of conditions can bring to the problem. There is little doubt that the constitution will at no distant day, if not right away, be made to yield to the modern demand.

Mr. Fuller's pamphlet, the full title of which is "A Suggested Program of Tax Reform in Massachusetts," is to be welcomed as a searching inquiry and a graphic statement of the present unequal conditions, along with a weighing of some of the leading theories of reform, all the way from the single tax in the revolutionary form in which Henry George proposed it (the appropriation to the public of ground rents as a substitute for taxation), to the proposed changes in administration. Out of these the author brings a program which is moderate as compared with many of the demands that theorists on taxation would propose. It begins with a constitutional amendment that falls short of entire removal of the limitation upon new laws only by giving the municipalities the right to tax land values at a higher rate than improvements and other forms of real and personal property. Next, it makes the novel proposal that the stocks and bonds of a corporation shall be taken together as representing the property, and the tax burden divided on both classes, instead of the holder of the stock being assessed at its market value and the holder of the bond again made to pay on the value of his paper evidence of debt, an obvious form of double taxation. Next, he includes compulsory returns; the obtaining of the owner's estimate of the fair selling value of his real estate, with the estimate being made the basis of what shall be paid by the government in any takings by eminent domain; power in the state tax commissioner to correct local undervaluations; graduated income and inheritance taxes; and the abolition of exemptions to private business corporations, which are designed to offer inducement to the location of industrial concerns in the city or town.

It will probably be questioned if the Representative party, speaking through this representative, has offered an adequate solution of the tax problem. For example, the expectation that real estate owners would be driven to a full estimate of the value of their property when the valuation they place upon it is made the

price for which the public could acquire it if it should be taken for any of the uses that involve the right of eminent domain, seems not to be well grounded. The amount of land taken for public use is relatively small. The purposes for which it may be taken are limited and definite. If the municipalities were clothed with the right to take over any property on which the owner had fixed a price in his tax return there would indeed be an incentive for him not to undervalue it. But how few estates are in any peril of being taken for public use, either in whole or in part. The compulsion to a right return that rested on the chance that the property might be taken for school or park or other use, in the limited list of what the public has the right to take, would bear upon so few of the owners that its effect would obviously be far short of general. Further extension of the power of the tax commissioner to fix local valuations, another item in the program that comes under question as an invasion by the state into the affairs of the municipalities, is little likely to meet with favor.

The pamphlet illustrates the difficulty of much of the current discussion of tax reform. It is graphic in its criticism of the present inequalities, searching in its analysis of proposed changes, but least satisfactory where it attempts to offer a better course. The lifting of the constitutional restriction upon taxation, that seeks justice by a reasonable variation of a level rate, seems to be coming. Beyond that, the state will need to proceed with caution and with the study of what has been accomplished in those states that have not been held to a strict following of the "proportional" rule. Just such discussions as are exemplified in the pamphlet by Mr. Fuller may be expected. And they are needed.

J. J. HILL AIDS NORTH DAKOTA IN CELEBRATING

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—James J. Hill will be the principal speaker at the North Dakota Agricultural Achievement dinner in Grand Forks, Saturday, according to the Journal.

The occasion will be recognition of the agricultural progress of North Dakota in the last two years. Representatives of all the forces that have been identified with the work, from the inception of the idea to the present time, will be heard from. The Governor of North Dakota, the dean of the agricultural college of the University of Wisconsin, representatives of the agricultural college of the University of Minnesota and eminent agriculturists from North Dakota and other states will be present, as will business men and bankers of prominence from Minneapolis and St. Paul, Chicago and other cities.

WOONSOCKET ASKS \$696,998 FOR CITY'S EXPENSES IN YEAR

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—The joint standing committee on finance reported on the annual budget of appropriations at the meeting of the common council last evening, the total amount recommended being \$696,998.51.

This includes a general appropriation for the maintenance of the different departments of the city for the year amounting to \$624,904.51, a general construction appropriation amounting to \$23,800, an appropriation for macadamizing Harris avenue and Cumberland Hill road amounting to \$23,500 and an appropriation for general highway construction, specifying certain streets, amounting to \$24,794.

SENATOR WEEKS IS LOWELL SPEAKER

LOWELL, Mass.—Senator John W. Weeks was the principal speaker at the dinner of the Lowell Board of Trade last night in Association hall. About 400 members attended.

Governor Walsh sent a letter of regret at not being able to attend. President George M. Harrigan presided and Mayor Dennis J. Murphy extended the welcome to Senator Weeks. Senator Weeks spoke upon the increasing expenditure in city, state and national affairs before discussing the currency question.

MERCHANTS HEAR HOUSE ASPIRANTS

Street Commissioner John A. Gallivan, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress to succeed Mayor Curley, addressed a meeting of retail merchants at their headquarters on Hayward place last night.

Senator Fitzgerald addressed about 500 voters at four rallies in South Boston last night.

Daniel T. O'Connell will formally open his headquarters, Dorchester avenue and Adams street, tonight.

MONEY FOR INSTITUTIONS

PORTLAND, Me.—Bequests to public institutions of \$23,500 were announced yesterday in the will of Mrs. Annie Louise Cummings. The Maine general hospital receives \$5000 and there are bequests of \$3000 each to Bowdoin College, Tuskegee Institute and the Bangor Theological Seminary.

PLEA FOR LEGAL ETHICS IS MADE BY PROF. TAFT

Yale Educator Tells of Duties of Counsel to Client, Witness and Opposing Attorney in Fifth Lecture at Boston University

TALKS AGAIN TODAY

In his fifth talk on legal ethics, which will be repeated today, Prof. William H. Taft, at Boston University yesterday, confined himself to the duties of counsel to client, witness and opposing attorney. He deplored the efforts of certain newspapers, which aim to impress juries with a supposed public opinion so as to have them render a given verdict.

Professor Taft spoke against recall of judicial decisions and the interference of the electorate in matters which should be determined wholly by judges.

"A corporation lawyer," said Professor Taft, "can not advise his client as to how he can evade the law while escaping the consequences of infraction of its letter without himself becoming liable to the charge of breaking the law. Nor can he in court later refuse to testify as to his advice to his client on the ground that it was part of his relation with his client. The only ground on which he can refuse so to testify is that it might tend to incriminate himself."

Professor Taft condemned "pettifoggery" practices, such as attempts to influence juries by arguing as to admission of evidence to be ruled out by the judge.

PROF. TAFT SEES YALE TRIUMPH IN SPORTS NEXT YEAR

Tells Alumni That Despite Slump He Looks for More of Old-Time Blue Victories

William H. Taft, professor of constitutional law at Yale University and member of the class of '78, was the chief guest last night at the annual dinner of the Yale Club of Boston in the Hotel Somerset. He talked of the university from different standpoints.

In its athletics he looked with confidence for an improvement next year, as to its unsatisfactory financial condition he believed it got more from its alumni than any other university. Its conservatism, he said, was praiseworthy.

The after-dinner exercises were given a special attraction by the singing of a quartet from the Yale Glee Club, including Gerald Connelly '14, R. E. Lomas '14, Benjamin Hartz, '14, and E. M. Bostwick '15.

Alfred Ripley, '78, a classmate of President Taft, conducted the post-prandial exercises and referred with gratification to recent evidences of a growth of fraternal feeling between the Harvard and Yale alumni. George Parmley Day, '97, treasurer of Yale University, urged that the alumni liquidate the university's present deficit.

Professor Taft indulged first in a bit of pleasantry with reference to Sherman Whipple, who sat with him at the head table, saying, "Whipple and I are struggling to improve the ethics of the Boston bar and we are going to do it, but that's another story."

He next joked about his fellow-graduates of '78, whom he said he found "in plenty" ready for appointment to office while he was President. He said that, despite Yale's recent slump in athletics, he believed that next year will see her victorious again.

MAINE POLITICS APPEAL EXPLAINED

AUGUSTA, Me.—Col. Frederic H. Parkhurst, chairman of the Republican state committee, made Thursday a statement regarding the coming convention at Augusta, in which he said that the change from the usual form of convention call was determined upon and adopted by the members of the Republican state committee in recognition of the new relation which the party convention bears to the machinery of government.

CONG. HINDS MAY EXPLAIN POSITION

PORTLAND, Me.—Congressman Asher C. Hinds, at the request of the Republican committee of York county, has withdrawn his letter declining to be a candidate for Congress, and it is understood that he will be asked to come to Portland to meet representatives of all factions in the party and to explain his position.

OIL FOR SPRINGFIELD STREETS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Five hundred thousand gallons of oil will lay the dust in Springfield's streets next summer. The board of supervisors practically has let the contract to the Standard Oil Company, and will have the papers signed within a few days.

SUFFRAGISTS MEET TODAY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Suffragists of western Massachusetts will meet here today to discuss plans for carrying on the campaign in this end of the state, and will hear addresses by Mrs. Maud Wood Park and Mrs. Silas Snow.



"I Really Enjoy My Wife's Little Dinners, Now"

And it's all because we've got a dandy new range. Do you know—for the longest time I thought wife was losing the knack of her old-time good baking. When it was all the fault of an old worn-out range with loose bolts and open cracks that you could stick a knife into. No wonder wife had poor success with everything she put in the oven. Because we were saving the price of a new range, we thought we were economizing—all a mistake, though—our new Great Majestic is easily earning its cost in the fuel-saving alone—and such baking and roasting!

You see, the Majestic is put together with rivets so that its joints and seams are practically air-tight—and they stay so. The body is lined with a thick sheet of pure asbestos board—placed behind an open grate so you can see it.

Great Majestic Malleable and Range

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It is the only range made of malleable iron and charcoal iron. Charcoal iron WON'T—ST LIKE STEEL—malleable iron can't break.

All Copper Reservoir—Against Fire Box. The reservoir is all copper and heats through copper pocket, pressed from one piece, setting against fire box. Holds 15 gallons water. Just turn lever, and frame and reservoir are instantly moved away from fire.

Greatest Improvement Ever Put in Any Range. Increasing strength and wear of a Great Majestic more than 300 per cent at a point where other ranges are weakest. See it. Open thermometer—accurate all the time. All doors drop down and form rigid shelves. Open end ash pan—centrifugal ash pit—ash cup. Best range at any price.

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GOV. FLETCHER TO AID HEARING ON TELEPHONE TAXES

MONTEPELIER, Vt.—Governor Allen M. Fletcher appeared before the board of appeals at the State House Thursday and asked for continuance of the hearing until the report of the public service commission on the telephone rate cases, which is due by March 15, is received. He said that outside of the New England Telephone Company and its subsidiaries the state felt no direct interest. The hearing was adjourned to March 17. The board is passing on the tax commissioners' appraisals of \$3,631, 925 of telephone property, taxed for \$45,391.60, double the amount of old taxes.

Governor Fletcher said he would appear at the adjourned hearing representing the state so far as the New England company and its Vermont subsidiaries are concerned.

FEDERATIONS OF CHURCHES END THEIR MEETING

Prof. Alfred Williams Anthony, chairman of the state and local federations, was the principal speaker at the closing meeting of the two days conference of the Church Federations of New England at the First Methodist church last night. Professor Anthony gave a brief history of the first church federation in 1887 and the progress in the years following.

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, president of the federation of Greater Boston, presided at the afternoon session and Frank H. Robson and the Rev. C. M. Woodman spoke on the organization and equipment of a local federation. "The Cooperative Parish Plan" was the subject of addresses by the Rev. Ralph S. Cushman of Fall River and the Rev. Raymond Calkins of Cambridge. The woman's part in federation work was described by Mrs. George W. Coleman of Boston and Mrs. Georgia M. Root of Providence, and Miss Harriet J. Stevenson of Portland, Me.

WORK TO RESUME ON GRAND TRUNK

WEBSTER, Mass.—"Work on the Grand Trunk railroad will start April 1," said Engineer Bruce A. Underwood yesterday. "The work was supposed to be resumed March 1, but the weather was so bad that we could not get the machinery. We are at work unloading dummy engines, which came from Chicago."

About 75 dumpcarts arrived Wednesday. Superintendent Joseph O'Donnell of the construction company has about 50 laborers at work building sheds and camps. I have four surveyors besides myself at work straightening the old line."

TRAINMEN'S BOARD ELECTS OFFICERS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The executive committee of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad met here Thursday and elected these officers: Chairman, John L. Rowe, Bridgeport; vice-chairman, W. T. Dillon, New York; secretary, J. W. Fredenburg, New Haven.

COLLEGE WOMEN'S CLUB OPENS

NEW YORK—Hundreds of college women from all over the country have been invited to the opening reception this afternoon of the Women's University clubhouse on West Fifty-second street.

MAINE PLANS AVIATION SQUAD

AUGUSTA, Me.—Permission to organize an aviation squad has been granted Lieutenant-Commander Reuben K. Dyer of the Maine naval militia by Adjt.-Gen. Albert Greenlaw.

CORNELL GIVES MIDYEAR AWARDS

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell University has awarded 71 midwinter degrees, of which 63 are undergraduate degrees and eight are masters' degrees.

PRIZES FOR DEEDS OF WOMEN PLAN

CHICAGO—Establishment of a series of prizes similar to the Nobel prizes, to be bestowed in American recognition of the notable achievements of women, is a plan undertaken by the Chicago Woman's Association of Commerce. It is proposed that the prizes range from \$10,000 to \$40,000.

The plan will be presented to a world gathering composed of women writers, artists, musicians, financiers, teachers and thinkers, called to meet in Chicago June 13 and 20. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson will be among those invited.

ANOTHER RAILWAY MEETING EXPECTED

WASHINGTON—Conference between Howard Elliott, chairman of the executive committee of the board of directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, and officials of the department of justice, is expected to be held tomorrow.

Attorney-General McReynolds was informed by Moorfield Storey, counsel for the New Haven directorate, that the board meets in New York today to discuss the dissolution plan proposed by the government.

SERVANT REGISTER PROPOSED IN BILL

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—A delegation from the Daughters of the American Revolution appeared Thursday before the Senate judiciary committee to urge the passage of a bill compelling domestic servants to register and enter into enforceable contracts with housekeepers. The bill may be amended to apply only to Baltimore city, on account of the impracticability of compelling domestics to travel to the county seats to register.

ADMIRAL VREELAND TO RETIRE

WASHINGTON—Charles Edward Vreeland, senior rear admiral of the navy, will be placed on the retired list March 10.

LECTURE THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ANNOUNCES A

Free Public Lecture on Christian Science

By WILLIAM D. McCRACKAN, C.S.B.
Member of the Board of Lectureship of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE
Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, Back Bay, Boston

FRIDAY EVENING, March 6, 1914, at Eight o'Clock

You and your friends are cordially invited to be present

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Bristol Patent Leather Co., Patent Colt and Kid, Philadelphia—Bristol, Pa.—Boston.

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PAPER DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENT

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Wild & Stevens, Inc., 5 Purchase St., Boston.

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Andrews Paper Co., formerly Higgins, Snow Co., 54 India St., Boston, Mass.

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F. N. Graves & Co., 234 Summer St., Boston.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

GIRLS AFTER SCHOOL DAYS

The tactful mother inspires the daughter to bring into her interests in the home all of her freshly acquired knowledge and developed talents. Nowadays, with the cosmopolitan tone of society, languages are important, music is always a delight if well rendered. These studies should be continued after the school days, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. Conversation, too, should be encouraged for the tactful conversationalist adds warmth and zest to every occasion.

TRIED RECIPES

CHERRY PUDDING

One large cupful of stale cake crumbs, one beaten egg, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of melted butter, half a cupful of milk, one teaspoonful of baking powder and flour to make a stiff cake batter. Butter a baking dish and put into it a three-inch layer of sour canned cherries drained very dry. Sprinkle with a scant cupful of brown sugar, pour the batter over, and bake half an hour in a moderate oven. Serve with hard sauce flavored with almond.

SUPERIOR BROWN BUTTER

Melt half a cupful of butter, put into it a cupful of bread crumbs, and stir till the butter is taken up and the crumbs are coated. Now butter a pudding dish, and into it slice a good thick layer of tart apples. Sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon, spread on a thin layer of the buttered crumbs, and dot with jelly of any preferred kind. Continue with apples, sugar, spice, crumbs and jelly till the dish is full, letting the last layer be a rather thick one of crumbs. Pour in a scant half cupful of water, and bake in a slow oven for an hour, covering if it browns too quickly. Serve with cream.

HOT CHOCOLATE PUDDING

Cream two tablespoonfuls of butter with half a cupful of sugar, add one beaten egg, half a cupful of milk, one cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder and a little salt. Melt a square of chocolate, and add it to the batter, with a tablespoonful of cocoa. Steam in a buttered mold for two hours, and serve with a liquid sauce.

JAM PUFFS

One cupful of flour, five teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of butter, half a cupful of milk. Rub the butter, salt, flour and baking powder together, and make into a batter with the milk. Butter custard cups, put a tablespoonful of jam in the bottom of each, and fill two thirds full with the batter. Steam three quarters of an hour, and serve with any good sauce. Farm and Fireside.

TIME SIGNAL

Food placed in the oven to bake is sometimes forgotten by the busy housewife. To save that waste which comes from letting dishes burn up through forgetfulness, an alarm clock will be found helpful. If the alarm is set at the hour the baking should be finished the housekeeper will hear it wherever she may be.

DINING IN RUSSIAN FASHION

Change in food may prove very agreeable

Just by way of change in the ordinary menu, every course cooked in the Russian fashion proves most agreeable.

To make the soup, put into a soup kettle two tablespoonfuls of suet or butter, when sizzling add two large minced onions and about a pint of uncooked, tender cabbage (the heart), all chopped well. Fry brown and thicken with two ounces of flour. Season with pepper, salt and minced parsley, add three pints of good stock and cook all together one hour.

Meantime make ready a pound of sausage in very small balls and fry them quite brown. When the soup has cooked an hour add the sausage balls with one glass of tarragon vinegar and serve.

For the fish course boil some salmon just in acidulated water, season with onion and sweet herbs as well as chopped carrot. Let the salmon get cold, then remove all bones and skin, mix it with sufficient mayonnaise to bind it well, after which set it on ice two hours. Meanwhile have ready some jelly, whipping it very stiff, and when the salmon is ice cold place alternate layers of the jelly on the salmon in a mold shaped like a Greek cross. When it is well hardened turn it out on lettuce and garnish with uncut hard-boiled eggs.

Serve lamb very tenderly cooked with a brown gravy to which slices of lemon and cucumber (gherkin) have been added.

For the next course have ready a rich nutty dough and roll it very thin, a square in form. Spread this with a savory forcemeat of chopped cooked mushrooms, rice, hard-boiled eggs, and cold veal, moistened with butter and milk, and roll it from edge to edge like a "poly-poly." Put into baking dish, sprinkle the top with bread crumbs and bake one hour. It is to be sliced and served with a fruit sauce.

Serve next a macedoine of different fruits (fried).

Russ-salmon cake is made as follows: With one fourth of a pound of sugar mix the yolks of five eggs, then gradually three ounces of flour, a teaspoonful of anise seed, two ounces of chopped blanched almonds and last the whites of five eggs whisked quite stiff. Bake in long, narrow cake tins (paper-lined and

PLANNING ONE'S REAL HOME

An ideal for which one may strive for years

Architecture, in a way, is the most universal of all arts in its appeal. Not only does almost every waking moment bring one into some relation with it, but there is also a direct personal interest in the buildings where one's hours are spent. City dwellers, at any rate, must pass much of their time under cover and for all, except the outcast, there is some place called home.

It is, indeed, the home on which thoughts are centered so far as architecture has a vital personal meaning. People accept a great many buildings as a matter of course, simply because the buildings, designed for various uses, are there. But with the home, the case is entirely different, says a writer for the Newark News. Whether the home is rented or owned, whether it is an apartment or even a room, there is about it something individual, which must have a bearing on each person intimately associated with it. One may "have to live," as the saying goes, in this place or that; still, there always is some effort to exercise the power of choice. When there is freedom of choice, it is only natural for an attempt to be made to realize ideals, to a certain extent, at least.

Who has not dreamed of such a home as he or she would like to have? This is one of the dearest dreams that can come, and, if acted upon rightly, one of the most inspiring. It may be that the ideal has been more or less realized; there are people who can look on their home and house planning as an accomplished fact. But the most cherished plans after all have a way of leading to other plans—plans for improvement, possibly, if not for actual change. There always are plans about the house and home, and it is very well that there should be.

From the moment that such plans begin to form it is the best rule to have them take definite shape. Houses and homes are actual things and they result from actual effort on the part of some one or other. To dream of a home, of a house, that will satisfy longings, amounts to nothing if ambition is not stimulated by desire. For the great majority, the acquirement of a home means persistent effort, persistent saving, and the home that is established as the result of saving and effort, has a value to its possessor that cannot be measured in money or in words.

House planning, which means home planning, should be far more than a fascinating occupation. It should be a powerful incentive. Even though the attainment of the object seems far in the future, steps can be taken day by day to attain it, and every step makes the succeeding one easier. Ideas can be weighed, the eyes can be kept open to possibilities. The home of some friend may help form an ideal for one's self—this not only in material things, but also in atmosphere. Perhaps one feature may be seen here and another there; possibly the conception may be an original one.

Effort and saving have been referred to; they are the corner-stones of home and home. But along with them there

must be observation, and a development of the sense of what is fitting with respect to taste as well as to purse. Better a succession of homes, each registering an advance, than a home chosen or built unwisely, and maintained indefinitely at a cost neither reasonable nor justifiable. This cost, it may be added, is not always measured in dollars and cents.

NEW PARIS STYLES VERY PLEASING

Jenny's models extremely pretty; radical change from last season



Attractive models of the coming season's gowns brought out at Jenny's establishment in Paris

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—Such a pretty set of models as that at Jenny's it would be hard to imagine. A radical change from last season, but so pleasing that one holds out eager hands to the new fashions from the first. Often it takes time to get accustomed to the new ideas, but not so here because of the exquisite taste displayed in form and colorings. There is room to walk in most of the models, though in some cases there is a narrow little underskirt of black satin slashed up a couple of inches at intervals all the way round, giving both a pretty effect and greater ease; then, about four inches from the bottom a much fuller overskirt, or tunic or flounce. Some of the skirts have the back width in plaiting which is really very practical; in this case the plaiting is generally repeated in the tunic in the front with the back of the tunic plain and longer.

The skirt of a pretty little gown, which was all black, had the newest

kind of overskirt—over a black satin underskirt. This overskirt or tunic, open in front over the satin was of chiffon, with about five shaped flounces of silk gabardine graduated and with an interval of about an inch between them, and these were bound with silk braid, giving the smartest look possible. The bodice of black chiffon had smart lines where the chiffon was double, a deep square of black chiffon hanging loose to below the belt at the back, a deep square in front of dainty lingerie and a pretty upstanding collar kept in place by a narrow tie of black velvet with a bow in front on the bare neck.

The most popular tailored suit, which called forth exclamations of delight from the circle of people round the room, was indeed chic. Of dull green and a lovely shade of red like red currants, and in a small broken check, it had a small yoke of the dull green and a little upstanding collar of the red. This was the effect when the coat was buttoned close up to the throat; when open, it showed broad revers with the red collar widening well out into them and then the green yoke just showed as a line below the collar. The buttons were green and boule shaped. The little coat just reaching to the hips was slightly gathered from the yoke at the back and was plain in front, while in the case of the skirt it was slightly gathered, from the pointed belt in front and plain in a flat wide box plait at the back with a band of the material three-quarters of the way down kept in place with buttons at either side. The sleeves were three-quarter length and had a square-cut effect with buttons to finish them off and a belt low down and coming only from the side seams tied in front after forming a smart pocket at either side defined by buttons.

A pretty hat was noted, a deep hyacinth blue straw covered with a sort of turban of the same shade of corded silk taking in the head completely at the back and coming high up into a point in front, finished with a large amber ornament and a little upstanding tuft of black.

There is a distinct change in the wraps, the close hugging shape has gone out and the coats are three quarter length or longer and hang straight, beautifully cut and fairly roomy. A beautiful shade of groselle thick wooly material had a hussar blue collar and cuffs and lining; it was most effective.

Another in string color coarse material was double-breasted to the waist and then sloped off smartly to a three quarter length behind, while a cape effect cleverly cut looked like elbow sleeves from the front and was a short pointed cape at the back. The lining and collar were of striped blue-and-white silk. A green traveling coat of tweed had deep cape collar and cuffs of peacock blue duvetyn and a sand colored gabardine had white lingerie plain collar and cuffs.

A pretty gown of dark blue gabardine, was made with two sun-ray plaited flounces, the bottom one about three inches above the hem of the narrow black satin underskirt. The bodice had a bolero back, while the front was pouched into a belt of Nattier blue. The deep square chemise, upstanding collar and cuffs were of lingerie edged with black. Some of these lingerie trimmings are edged with a dainty border of flowered material in pastel shades and gold. Such a dainty girlish dress was in etamine, a white ground with a little line of dark blue forming a check. The skirt was plaited and had a pretty draped tunic over it and the bodice was daintily fashioned with trimmings of fine ivory lace and touches of rose-red which made a delightful combination of color.

A coat and skirt had the new Louis XVI. coat with its square effect of basque in front with godets at the side and back. Afternoon gowns have mostly elbow sleeves, or some just taking in the elbow, and the trimming either a flat band of velvet or a bouillonne. Pockets are quite a feature, sometimes at either side of the skirt, where the pocket holes show a line of contrasting color, sometimes even envelope shape and slung on with straps from the front of a little coat or bodice. Yellow is much favored for trimmings, big Robespierre collars and cuffs on dark suits with the blouse underneath of shimmering yellow silk the color of daffodils.

A very new and elegant blue gabardine was made with a medium width underskirt and a tunic which hung in a long, loose tablier in front, with handsome black braid motifs joining this on at either hip to the back of the tunic, which sloped off like a swallow-tail to the hem of the skirt with charming broken lines of fulness. The bodice was a bolero cut square and broad across the back, the handsome braid, together with dainty touches of old rose, forming the trimming.

BAKING HINTS

To prevent layer cake from sticking to the tins, when each layer is taken from the oven set the tin on a wet cloth for a few seconds—the steam will loosen the cake so that it will come out without any trouble.

To prevent pies from sticking: Upon taking from the oven, set on top of a warm stove and twirl pie around a few times. It will come out easily.—Los Angeles Express.

GLYCERIN USED IN MANY WAYS

Assistant in various household affairs

Peach stains can be removed from wash material by moistening the spot with glycerin. Let it stand for a while and then wash.

Glycerin is also used to freshen book bindings. Dissolve one ounce of pure white glue in a pint of water, add a tablespoonful of glycerin and a table-

spoonful of flour or rice paste. Apply with a soft brush and rub with a chamois skin. This preparation is used only for calf bindings.

Inking pads for rubber stamps may be reinked by means of aniline dyes of suitable color mixed to the consistency of thick cream with glycerin.

Glycerin may be rubbed on the window glass after it has been washed to keep the windows from becoming steamy.

To remove stains from white flannel, take equal parts of glycerin and yolk of egg. Soak the spot and wash in soft water.

Glycerine has great softening qualities, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. It can be used to soften water. Try two tablespoonfuls of glycerin in the water in which you soak your clothes, and two tablespoonfuls of glycerin in the boiling water.

Add a tablespoonful of glycerin to the wash with which the floor is scrubbed. It will not only soften the water, but help make the tables and floors white. When the children's shoes are hard after being wet, apply a little glycerin, after they have become dry, with a piece of absorbent cotton. They will absorb it and the next day will be as soft as ever.

Patent leather shoes can sometimes be kept from cracking if glycerin is used to soften them. Glycerin is also used in cooking. Did you ever try measuring a teaspoonful of glycerin to each pound of fruit when cooking jelly or preserves to keep a sugary coat from forming on the top?

When fruit is stewed, use one tablespoonful of glycerin to each pound of fruit, either fresh or dried. Any fruit requiring sugar is improved by the addition of glycerin.

Glycerin is a by-product of soap and candle factories. There are many uses to which it may be put, such as softening leather pocketbooks and bags and polishing dull shoes.

The newest fans are irregular in shape, the sticks at one side being much shorter than at the other.

The newest fans are irregular in shape, the sticks at one side being much shorter than at the other.

VOGUE OF THE TAFFETA GIRDLE

A girdle which is assured great vogue this spring and summer consists of black taffeta laid in folds about the waist and buttoning in front with some whimsical kind of button—long, narrow ones of cerise, for instance. This girdle, which is wide, is edged on both sides with a narrow ruching of taffeta, which may be bought by the yard. The girdle is very easily fashioned by the home dress-maker, and is exceedingly dashing with the blouse of colored chiffon and the skirt of white ratine or goldine, says the New York Press. It is, in fact, an accessory which may be fitted to almost any costume.

FASHION POINTERS

Both long and short sleeves will be seen the coming season, as some of the best designers are showing one length and others equally as good are showing another.

A new design for suit coats is cut away in front with short, full backs, sometimes box plaited.

Garlands of pink roses are used for trimming evening dresses of white satin, tulle and lace.

Embroidered chiffon blouses are among the season's favored styles, and this material is also used for veiling evening dresses.

Short taffeta jackets and coats are worn with skirts of crepe and other materials.

Although bouffant effects are strongly favored, many of the stylish skirts are straight and caught up on both sides with no idea of the panier effect.

BAGS RENEWED

Shabby leather bags, etc., may be improved in appearance by being rubbed over with well-beaten white of egg and then polished with beeswax and turpentine, the final rubbing being given with a soft, clean cloth.—Dallas News.

FLOWERS GIVEN EARLY START

Woman's experiment with tiny movable coldframes

It is necessary for you to have a garden, to completely feel the delicious thrills that come with the call of the crocuses—happy forerunners and heralds of the modest, the brilliant, the lovely, and constant legion of garden beauties that soon are to answer to nature's roll-call of sweet succession.

You cannot exaggerate the perfume of leaf-mold as you snook about, poking for an encouraging glint of green, where "daffodils that come before the swallows dare, and take the winds of March with beauty" are still sleeping. There is an extra meaning in the warmth of a March day's sunshine as it lingers in longer shadows across the garden border.

Shorn of the wind, a gentle rain means food and drink for bold twigs and bursting buds. After the blanket of white is lifted, the silent paint-brush shows its touches in the scattered promises of the columbine bed, the hyacinth row, or the sweet-william border.

Just now I want you to profit by my last year's experience, writes a woman contributor to Suburban Life. The subtle undertow of spring caught me earlier than usual, and before the 1st of April I had persuaded my family to evacuate the city for our village home in the hill country of Orange county, New York.

I decided to make a trial of three dozen little coldframes just the size to fit over single plants or bulb clumps. They are made of cypress, securely bolted together by cast iron cleats and have movable glass tops which slip through a groove, for ventilation. Starting with the limited number, there had to be discrimination among the slow growers, as well as the early, though weak ones.

The hardy border was wind-swept along the walk, and evidences of life were fragile and pale; so my first step was there. I slightly loosened the soil around each plant, and pushed the frame down

over it as firmly as it would fit. As all gardeners know, the sash of the cold-frame is the key to glory. Its control must be a matter of common sense. Until the soil is warmed and the plants are tempered to the change, the glass is left about the same, with just a breath of air. But the shifting soon begins. No chill, nor too much heat, can be allowed. Beware of forcing into thin stalks that cannot withstand the elements.

After my border was covered, I rescued a dozen boltonias and hollyhocks, which grew by the garden fence, and put near them some peonies. I kept three frames for the narcissi, and used the others for special planting. An old tree trunk I barricaded with morning-glories. Near a pile of rocks and bricks, I planted hollyhocks and nasturtiums as close as I dared. Preparing the soil within a space for each frame, I sowed the seed, and did not disturb the glass until the tiny shoots of green appeared, when ventilation became a necessary care. I tried three dates for forcing the narcissus and, from the earliest bloom, the crop proved two weeks earlier and later than had they been left to bloom all at one time. One of the peonies, tucked in among the hollyhocks, emerged from its box nest like a sentinel, to call the others down the row, which were two weeks behind in leaf and flower. In the hardy border, the lupins and delphiniums flourished as if three years old, instead of two.

One of the advantages in planting the nasturtiums and hollyhocks was their permanency; no transplanting, and only a little thinning out. Convinced of the magic of the little glass-covered box, there were temptations to go into the vegetable garden; but I had to stop at the rhubarb bed. Three forcings showed how amazingly thick and fast the leaves unfolded, and how soon we picked the toothsome stalks. This year we have vegetable speculations that promise cucumber and tomato vines three weeks ahead of last year.

FRYING MADE EASY

When frying eggs, etc., put cold grease in cold skillet and let them heat together—there will be no sticking.—St. Louis Star.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Bird Preserve in Hawaii

Laysan island is one of the most important of all the bird preserves of the United States. It is in the extreme west of the Hawaiian archipelago, and is the world's greatest resort for the albatross, as well as for numerous other species. Laysan is the most westerly of the Hawaiian islands, and is comparatively small. It is a very desolate place, having no forests or mountains and valuable because of its great seabird rookery. Here seabirds, gulls, ducks and frigate birds gather by the millions and cover the ground for miles. They are very tame and collect on the railroad tracks in such numbers as to impede travel.

Ocean Sunfish

Sunfish is a name given to many different kinds of fish such as those boys in the United States call pond fish, pumpkinseed, copper nose and the like. But there is an ocean sunfish that sometimes grows to great size. The American Museum of Natural History in New York has one caught in 1910 and sent there mounted, that is more than 10

Picture Puzzle



What kind of paper?
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Hilda.

Farmers Show Betterments in Crops

(Continued from page one)

Dodge, representing the office farm management department of the United States department of agriculture on "The County Advisers": A. C. Hurd, secretary of the Windsor County Y. M. C. A., White River Junction, Vt., on the "Boys' and Girls' Club Movement," and J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, on the work of that organization.

F. M. Stadtmueller of Connecticut declared that his state would soon have a complete number of county organizations. He said the distribution of labor was an important problem, that society was out of balance with everyone going to the city. Rural progress he believed to be more a city than a rural problem. Speaking of wages, he said the farmer is willing to pay \$45 to \$50 a month. William H. Bowker of Boston, director of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, spoke in place of President Fairchild. He said that about 60 per cent of the students in agriculture colleges come from cities and towns and only 40 per cent from farms. "The Experiment Stations" was the title of the subject discussed by B. T. Hartwell of Rhode Island, who held that station work stands at the foundation of agricultural development.

C. J. Brand, chief of the division of markets of the United States department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., will open the afternoon session with a discussion of "Markets and Marketing." George Tupper, secretary of the state Y. M. C. A. immigration work for Massachusetts and Rhode Island will speak of "Immigrants and Farm Laborers."

J. A. Schermer, secretary of the Hampden County League at Springfield, Mass., will tell about the work of that organization. "The Plans and Purposes of the Massachusetts Federation" will be the subject of E. L. Morgan, secretary of that association.

Committee reports, miscellaneous business and the election of officers will conclude the meeting of the federation.

Thomas N. Carver, head of the United States department of rural organization service at Washington, D. C., will tell how New England can profit by this feature of the government work.

The distribution of circulars printed in various languages, by which immigrants could be notified of opportunities to buy farms and to secure employment as farm hands, was advocated yesterday at a meeting of the heads of agriculture of the New England states and repre-

sentatives of several nationalities at the Boston City Club yesterday. The shortage of farm laborers was discussed, with special reference to immigration.

More than 50 agricultural extension workers of New England, many of them women, connected with the United States department of agriculture attended a convention and banquet at the Quincy House yesterday.

J. C. Kendall, director of agricultural extension work at the New Hampshire Agricultural College, Durham, N. H., was elected president, and Dean S. S. Merrill of the University of Maine, Orono, secretary.

At the luncheon which followed the meeting Theodore N. Vail presided. Joseph L. Hills gave the creed of the New England federation. Robert Scoville and Robert N. Carver spoke. Then the chairman read a letter from Howard Elliott, chairman of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, in which he said he always believed that the railroad should take part in the development of agriculture and in the development of all kinds of business in its territory. He also felt, however, that the business men and farmers should take an interest in the railroad and try to secure for it fair treatment. An adequate transportation system is a vital necessity for New England, he said, and just now is in a serious condition.

LIBRARY FULL OF RAIL INFORMATION GIVEN TO ST. PAUL

ST. PAUL—A gift of great value has been made to the St. Paul public library by A. B. Stickney, consisting of his entire office library of more than 1800 volumes.

The collection, according to the Dispatch, consists for the most part of volumes connected with railroad matters, which cannot now be purchased, and which are of value to all people desiring accurate information as to railroad development in the United States.

The gift includes a practically complete set of Poor's Railroad Manuals, beginning in 1871. There is in the collection also a set of the Financial Chronicle, numbering 41 volumes. There are numerous publications of the Western Railroad Club and many pamphlets on railroad questions, briefs in railroad cases and reports of railroads.

PLAN TO GRANT WILSON WORD ON TOLLS REPORTED IN HOUSE

Sims Resolution for Repeal of Panama Exemption Clause Goes to Floor and Minority Will Attempt to Correct Section Apparently Overlooked

WASHINGTON—Within 24 hours after President Wilson had read his message requesting repeal of the Panama canal act clause exempting United States coastwise shipping from paying tolls the machinery of both houses had been started to grant his request.

Senate action followed close upon the conclusion of the message, and Senator Chilton's resolution giving the President power to rescind toll exemption is now in the upper house. Today the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce reported the resolution of Representative Sims of Tennessee to repeal the exemption clause, which reads:

"No tolls shall be levied upon vessels engaged in coastwise trade of the United States."

Representative Knowland declares that this resolution is incomplete, in that it overlooks another section of the act which provides for tolls of \$125 a ton and then reads: "Other than for vessels of the United States and its citizens."

To cover this point Mr. Knowland will probably submit a minority report within three days. Chairman Adamson is now preparing the committee majority report. It will be a lengthy exposition of the whole opposition to toll exemption. He is authorized to request a special rule to expedite the measure but

will probably take no action toward this end before next Thursday.

The committee vote, 14 to 4, was the same as recorded in the committee a year ago for and against toll exemption when the original Panama canal act was reported, although the committee membership has changed and several members today reversed their votes of a year ago.

Two Democrats, Doremus of Michigan and O'Shaughnessy of Rhode Island; one Republican, Knowland of California, and Lafferty, Progressive, were recorded against the resolution. Three Democrats were absent, but known to be opposed to repeal.

Four Republicans, Stevens of Minnesota, Esch of Wisconsin, Willis of Ohio and Hamilton of Michigan, voted with the Democrats in favor of repeal. The Democrats who voted for the repeal were Adamson, Sims, Talcott, Stephens of Nebraska, Barkley, Reyburn, Montague and Decker. Representative Lafferty, who was absent today, had asked to be recorded against repeal.

Representative Doremus said that a Democratic caucus is not planned. Representative Covington, Democrat, said his judgment in favor of exemption was unchanged, but that he voted for the repeal to sustain the President.

House Leader Underwood is expected to speak against repeal.

GOVERNOR CALLS ST. PAUL MAKES STATE TAXATION SYSTEM UNJUST PREPARATIONS FOR N. E. A. MEET

(Continued from page one)

value of personal property belonging to residents of this commonwealth at the present time is three or four times the value of the real estate in the commonwealth, and yet the assessed value of personal property of the residents of this state as returned by the assessors in the year 1913 is less than one third of the assessed value of the real estate.

"It is true that large amounts of this personal property which has not been assessed are by law exempted from taxation and yet the tax commissioner in a communication sent to the House of Representatives in April, 1913, estimated that there was at that time in the commonwealth a total of somewhat over \$4,500,000,000 of taxable personal property which escaped taxation.

"The essential facts as to the operation of our tax system appear to be as follows: Real estate contributes over 74 per cent of the total taxes raised by the assessment of property in the commonwealth. The assessment of real estate is extremely uneven. There is opportunity for great improvement in the assessment of real estate, and my recommendation that with the filing of a deed for the transfer of real estate there be filed also an affidavit setting forth true consideration for such transfer is made in the belief that if such information shall be set forth and shall be in the hands of the assessors, they will be able to arrive at more accurate and just valuations for real estate than it is now possible for them to make."

A local option tax law was urged as a solution of taxation problems as well as labor, immigration and unemployment problems, by William Lloyd Garrison, Jr., before this committee. Mr. Garrison's arguments were supplemented by other advocates of the single tax.

Among the speakers were Charles J. Bullock, former Speaker Joseph Walker, Lucius Tuttle and Deputy Tax Commissioner Andrews. They were introduced by Henry D. Nunn, representing the Massachusetts Single Tax League.

In urging local option, Lewis E. Flye declared that the present state taxation system was out of date, that a law is needed that will enable each community to meet its assessment and taxation problems according to local conditions. Representative George P. Webster urged the striking out of the word "proportional" from the tax specifications in the state constitution.

Mr. Garrison said that as a result of present taxation conditions small investors and trust companies are investing outside of Massachusetts. The money is flowing out of the state because of the limited income that may be derived from municipal and state bonds, and the risk of corporation investments. As a result of the passage of the inheritance law, he said, returns on personality are taxed 3½ times as much as returns on realty.

UNIONS TO DROP WAGE QUESTION TO AID RAILROAD

DETROIT, Mich.—After a conference of officials of the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Local Firemen and Engineers, with General Manager Frank H. Alfred of the Pere Marquette railroad the talk of a strike was still, the Free Press announced. The discussion was on the financial condition of the system and the working conditions of the men and after it was clearly shown the men that the road was struggling to keep intact as a system they agreed to let the matter of wages drop for a time at least.

MUSIC TOURNEY FOR SCHOOLS TO BE HELD IN MAY

SPOKANE, Wash.—The Lewis and Clark high school will enter the first "musical tournament" held in the Northwest, the Chronicle announces, with a chorus of 40 voices. The tournament will be staged at Washington State College Friday, May 8, and will be competitive in nature, according to announcement made by W. P. Cristy, head of the department of music.

Musical organizations from various high schools of the Inland Empire will be entered in the tournament. Cash prizes and a "championship" title will be awarded.

COLLEGE EQUIPS WIRELESS PLANT

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Full equipment has been ordered for the wireless station being erected at the state university, according to Prof. George D. Sheppard of the electrical engineering department, quoted in the Dispatch. Satisfactory progress is being made in the building of the plant.

At the last meeting of the board of regents permission was given the department of electrical engineering to use the chimneys and the roof of the dentistry building as the receiving end of the station and a site for the tower from which the wires will be hung.

Local Committees Develop Plans for Entertaining Visitors in City at Time of Meeting in July and Organization Begins

TEACHERS ATTRACTED FAVOR VOCATION LAW

ST. PAUL, Minn.—With the next convention of the National Educational Association assured to St. Paul the chairmen of the various local committees are preparing to call meetings soon to develop plans for the entertainment of visitors in this city next July.

Acting Superintendent Lange and Secretary Beek of the Association of Commerce have conferred, the Dispatch reports, relative to plans for increasing the membership, and Superintendent Lange said he will prepare letters at once to be sent to all the city and school superintendents of Minnesota and contiguous territory, urging their active support in making the convention a success. Mr. Lange also will attend the state superintendents' meeting in March to obtain the cooperation of Minnesota educators.

Association of commerce representatives will accompany Mr. Lange to St. Cloud March 14 to tell of the convention before the Northern Minnesota Educational Association, which meets there on that date. Later they will attend the annual meeting of the southeastern Minnesota district at Winona.

W. R. Brill, publicity agent for the Association of Commerce, and chairman of the N. E. A. local publicity committee, has begun plans for an active publicity campaign.

Superintendent Jordan of the Minneapolis public schools is working among the teachers of that city.

POSITION OF THE BOSTON & MAINE VERY UNCERTAIN

Entirely aside from Washington developments, the financial situation of the Boston & Maine is exceedingly precarious. Last month's gross was \$450,000 under that of February, 1913, and to date this year income of the road has fallen over \$1,000,000 short of covering its charges. There is a considerable bulk of interest and rentals to be met April 1: \$1,340,000 of the matured February notes, according to latest available figures, remain unextended; and on June 3 there will be due \$27,000,000 floating indebtedness.

Against this the road has normally saleable assets of around \$20,000,000 par in stocks of subsidiary roads, including \$17,000,000 Maine Central. Financial salvation rests on finding a market in the near future for this stock, in Maine or elsewhere.

As an alternative to be being made president, Harry I. Miller, who was until recently receiver of Buffalo & Susquehanna, has been familiarizing himself with Boston & Maine with a view to his possible appointment at an early date as its receiver. In going over the road's accounts, he has worked under the finance committee.

January operating ratio of Boston & Maine was 90 per cent of gross. Fifteen per cent of operating revenues were required for fuel, while labor took up 60 per cent—a total of 75 per cent, against a total of 70 per cent needed for efficient ratio. A few years ago wages called for only 45 per cent of earnings.

Among the few brighter phases has been a drop in hire of equipment debt-balance. In January this was \$124,923, as compared with \$207,205 in January, 1913. For seven months it was \$919,503, against \$1,030,059. March operating revenues are expected to show considerable recuperation from the unavoidable showing in February. This work opened with the road's gateways practically blocked, including 3000 freight cars awaiting handling by Delaware & Hudson, and the improved weather conditions, making possible movement of this traffic, should of course return some belated revenue.

MUIR WOODS SOON TO BE ACCESSIBLE

SAN FRANCISCO—Grading work for the extension of the Muir Woods branch of the Mt. Tamalpais Scenic Railway has been begun, the Examiner says. The extension, which will be one mile long, will drop to a point 500 feet below the present terminus and land passengers within five minutes' walk of the big trees in Muir Woods. Plans for Muir Inn, to be located at the new terminus, are in the architect's hands. According to President C. F. Runyon of the Tamalpais railway, it will be under contract in the early summer.

CHURCH UNION FAVORED

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—At a joint meeting of the Synod Lutheran churches, The Hague churches and the United Lutheran churches of this part of the state, held in Fergus Falls, plans for a union met with general approval, the Journal reports.

REDUCTION OF PHONE RATES TO BE CONSIDERED

Legislative Mercantile Affairs Committee to Conduct Hearings Regarding Charges and Action by Service Board

FAVOR VOCATION LAW

Reduction of the telephone rates in Massachusetts is again the subject of a public hearing before the legislative committee on mercantile affairs at the State House today. Two bills, one drafted by John Doherty and calling for a 25 per cent reduction, and the other presented by Thomas P. Riley and providing for the calling of a public hearing by the public service commission, are on the calendar of the committee.

Although a year has passed since the regulation of the telephone rates in the commonwealth has been in the hands of the public service commission, no indication has been given that it intends to undertake any radical supervision at present. In some quarters, however, it has been held that some action should be instigated by the commission looking toward a survey of the toll and local rates in the state. It is with this end that the bills before the committee today have been introduced into the House.

Chairman Frederick J. Macleod of the public service commission today said that until the legislative bills relating to investigation of the telephone conditions are disposed of his commission would undertake no inquiry into alleged overcharges by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company on metered phones. He said that if the bills are quashed he will then start immediate investigation.

By a vote of 21 to 18, the Senate late yesterday passed to a third reading the bill authorizing cities and towns to grant two weeks' vacation with pay to persons in municipal employment, after reconsidering its previous adverse action. This measure has passed the House. It contains a referendum provision, hence the voters in any given community must pass favorably on the proposition before the vacations are granted.

The bill to allow the proprietors of the New Amtrak creek to catch fish in the Great pond at East Egg town for 10 years after the date of the expiration of their rights was ordered to a third reading.

Senator Horgan offered an order that the committee on rules be instructed to report on the order for an opinion from the supreme court on the constitutionality of calling a constitutional convention. Consideration was postponed.

Representative Washburn of Worcester offered in the House a new railroad order which was referred to the rules committee. It called on the tax commissioners to submit to the Legislature a list of the stockholders of the railroads in the commonwealth, with names and residences arranged by cities and towns, and with a statement of the total number of shareholders resident in the other New England states and their holdings.

The House substituted 137 to 83 the Cummings bill calling on the police commissioner of Boston to make his promotions in his department by competitive examinations.

The bill for the adoption of the federal regulations of migratory birds as a state regulation, was substituted for an adverse report.

The House refused to order polls on election days kept open till 6 o'clock in the evening.

The railroad committee of the Legislature voted to report against state ownership of railroads, against a bill which called for electrification of the railroads, and against a bill providing for the election of the public service commissioners.

Adverse report was made by the committee on taxation on former Mayor Fitzgerald's bill for an investigation and report on the single tax system.

Opposition was presented to the investment bills by Bank Commissioner Augustus Thordike, with others, before the committee on banks and banking yesterday. The bank commissioner declared that he was opposed to the establishment of a central authority with power to scrutinize the various securities as represented by a promoter or stockbroker.

Former Representative Herbert Frost of Boston was sponsor for the proposition that all securities for sale to the public should be regulated by some commission.

The establishment of an agricultural school in Middlesex county was advocated before the committee on education by Mrs. George Coleman, wife of City Councilman Coleman of Boston. Dr. Snedden of the state board of education declared the project to be a good one "if the state could spare the money."

A bill to establish a state industrial school in Lawrence was favored before the committee by Mayor Scanlon of that city and Representatives Butler and Bowler of Lawrence. William A. Webb, director of an independent evening industrial school there; W. H. Merrill, chairman of the board of trustees of the evening school, and Acting Secretary Rich of the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce.

Reasons given by David A. Ellis, former chairman of the Boston school board, in opposition to the bills to in-

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MUSIC

MME. CULP RETURNS

In Jordan hall Thursday afternoon Mme. Julia Culp, soprano, reappeared in song recital and gave pleasure to a good-sized audience. She presented four groups of songs—two German groups with Schubert and Wolf as the composers, a group in English by Carpenter and four old French songs. Her accompanist was Conrad V. Ros.

Mme. Culp in her interpretations put the emphasis more on singing the notes than on reading the words. Abstract sound, not concrete speech, was her means of conveying ideas. She was, first of all, an artist in music; secondarily, an artist in elocution. Her appeal was more like that of a violinist than that of the usual performer at a song recital. Her expression came chiefly from the coloring and phrasing which her voice gave to the melodies.

Necessarily, however, there was clear understanding of the text behind the singer's work. There shone on the poetry, screened though it was by the music, brilliant intellectual and emotional glow. So in the end as vital a message reached the hearers as if literary effects had been directly pressed home.

Pieces that were a desirable addition to the recital repertory because of their freedom from the sentimentalism of the usual American song were two by Carpenter on prose words after Rabindranath Tagore. Rid of the restrictions of versification, the composer had scope for writing a frank and flowing vocal line. Such work indicate improvement in the national music idiom.

OPERA NOTES

Miss Helen Stanley, the Chicago soprano who has sung this season with the Montreal opera company, is announced to take the role of Malvina in "The Jewels of the Madonna" on Saturday evening at the Boston opera house.

BOYS TO COMPRISE A "POLICE FORCE"

PORTLAND, Ore.—That 50 Portland juveniles are to serve as "policemen" during the 1914 rose festival and again at the time of the San Francisco fair in 1915, was decided at a meeting held in the office of Dorr E. Keasey, Chamber of Commerce building, the Oregonian says. Chief of Police Clark gave his indorsement to the plan.

Boy Mayor Cohen will pick the youngest guardians of the law and instruct them as to what they shall carry out. Sixteen or 17 boys present at the organization meeting were appointed as charter officers on the force.

NEVADA BUILDING AT 1915 FAIR, \$20,000

RENO, Nev.—By resolution of the Panama-Pacific exposition board, passed unanimously at the Carson City headquarters, it was decided to spend a sum not to exceed \$20,000 on the Nevada building at the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco. F. J. Delongchamps of Reno, the Gazette announces, was appointed architect. All members of the board were present.

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WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

Congress May Move to Restore Merchant Marine

Information Developed at Hearings on Seaman's Bill Points to Activity of Committee in Preparing to Investigate Conditions and to Recommend Legislation

WASHINGTON—Developments of the past few days indicate that Congress may do something substantial soon to facilitate restoration of the American merchant marine on the high seas.

In the light of information developed at recent hearings by the House committee on merchant marine and fisheries on the LaFollette seaman's bill, the committee is preparing to make an investigation of the causes of the absence of the American flag in international commerce, and so far as possible to rectify it by legislation.

Chairman Alexander is preparing a request for information to be sent to the secretary of commerce and a subcommittee will be appointed to make a thorough study of the matter.

The stimulus for this investigation originated at the hearing of Feb. 24, when several representatives of Pacific coast shipping interests testified relative to the seaman's bill. Digressing from the subject in hand, members of the committee sought to ascertain just what were the real reasons for the decline of the American merchant marine from its place among the leading maritime nations 50 years ago.

The witnesses explained that the laws imposed in the United States for operation of American ships raise the cost of operation to a point which makes it economically impossible to compete on the high seas with ships of other countries sailing under more lenient laws.

It also developed that the principal handicaps are due not to acts of Congress but to regulations of the bureau of navigation and the steamboat inspection service of the department of commerce, and it is in an effort to have these regulations modified so as to give American ships a better opportunity that the committee is making its investigation.

Asks Equal Conditions

"If you cut out these various things, I venture to say that out of 2,750,000 gross tons of shipping owned by American citizens flying other flags you would get 75 per cent of that under the American flag at once," said Capt. Robert Dollar of San Francisco. "Just make conditions equal so they can be sure they can compete with foreign ships and the rest will take care of itself."

Captain Dollar, who is president of a company running ships in the oriental trade, represented the Ship Owners Association and the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. Robert H. Swayne, a San Francisco steamship agent, told the committee that the opening of the Panama canal would afford an unusual opportunity to begin restoration of the American flag to the seas and that with a little encouragement it unquestionably would be accomplished. Briefly, the handicaps of federal regulation which have made the American merchant marine almost a negligible quantity, as brought out at the hearing, are these:

Excessive crew requirements. Unfavorable method of ship measurement.

Undue severity of inspection. High cost of American shipbuilding.

The last of these factors, admittedly an important one, heretofore has been thought generally to be the chief reason for the absence of the American flag on the high seas, to remedy which a rider was attached to the Panama canal act admitting to American register foreign-built ships not more than five years old. Not a single application under this clause has been made to the commissioner of navigation, Captain Dollar told the committee, because of the prohibitive cost of operating ships under American regulations. Both he and Mr. Swayne explained that the high cost of American-built ships (some 80 per cent higher than the same ships built in the Clyde in Scotland) was due not to a so-called shipping trust nor principally to high wages, but to the lack of standardization. There are almost no cargo steamers being built in this country, they said, except for the Great Lakes, and a shipbuilder who is not engaged regularly in the construction of that type of ship cannot compete with the builder in Great Britain or Germany who specializes in that line.

"If we once get a start," said Mr. Swayne, "we can hold our own. I think decidedly that American ingenuity and cash will enable us to compete with the world in building ships, once we get standardization. I do not think that difference in wages would count, because it is a well-known fact that efficiency will produce results, and in England they can build ships as cheaply as Germany can, although they pay higher wages."

U. S. Crews Too Large

"Why is it?" questioned Representative Rufus Hardy of Texas, a member of the committee, "that not a single foreign-built ship has been brought under the American flag by the Panama canal rider?"

"Because the cost of operation is so great that no man could do it," replied Captain Dollar. "It is a long story, but I will give it to you briefly. Suppose I had a British ship and under the Panama canal rider I put her under the American flag. We would have to get an American license and the American inspectors would inspect her, and say, 'Mr. Dollar, you've not enough crew on board this vessel. Our laws require that you put on one more engineer and three more oilers, three water tenders, and four quartermasters. The British

upon these matters and would make recommendations. Captain Dollar said the shipowners would be glad to abide by any recommendations of the conference.

The chairman brought out the point that the statutes vest in the local inspector authority to say in each instance what shall be a sufficient crew. The inspectors are constantly importuned by labor unions, it was said, to put more men on the ships.

Comparing the cost of a Chinese crew of 42 men that carried on the 8000-ton cargo boat—with an American crew of the same number, Captain Dollar said the Chinese crew would cost about \$504 a month and would board themselves, while the American crew would cost \$2630 a month and board, making an annual difference of about \$25,512. This does not include the extra men required by American regulations.

Penalized by Measurement

"There is another thing," continued Captain Dollar. "The United States measures ships differently from other nations. We measure our ships about 30 per cent larger than the British. Take the steamer Bessie Dollar, for example. Her British tonnage is 2797; her net American is 3679. When an American ship competes with a British ship she is penalized in foreign countries 30 per cent tonnage dues, 30 per cent pilotage, 30 per cent dry docking, and 30 per cent for everything that is assessed on tonnage of the ship."

"When a British ship comes into the United States she pays dues on American tonnage according to American measurement. That is right, fair and just, because all ships pay on the same basis. But when the American ship goes into a foreign port she is penalized because she is assessed according to the American tonnage stated in her ship's certificate. On an 8000-ton British boat the dues in a foreign port would be about \$2500; an American boat just like her, lying alongside, would pay about \$750 more."

Calculating the drydocking at 25 cents a ton and figuring painting, pilotage, wharfage and sundry other items charged on the ton basis, he estimated the annual penalty on a ship of this size doing a general tramp cargo business to be about \$10,000. The British tonnage is practically uniform throughout the world. The Danube tonnage, a slightly different measurement, is used by the Suez canal, he said, while a new method, proposed by Prof. Emory R. Johnson for the Panama canal, gives still another measurement. Repeated efforts have been made to have the American method changed, he said, but without avail. The chairman said the committee would make an investigation, and said that never before within his recollection had the matter been brought to the attention of Congress.

"If we let such things as this go on we ought to lose our foreign trade," commented Judge Hardy.

Inspection Too Severe

American ships are discriminated against both by the inspection regulations and manner of their enforcement, the witnesses testified. "Our inspection requirements are much more severe and expensive than those of Great Britain," said Captain Dollar. "One is the hydrostatic test on our boilers. Boilers on British ships get this test when they are made, but not again unless the boiler is weakened in some way; but American ships have to put that test on each year. It racks the boilers, steam pipes and tubes so that it takes about a month to get them back into condition, and it shortens their life. American boilers, made of better steel than British boilers, do not last as long, for this reason. British inspectors make a hammer test once a year and once every three or four years make a hammer test of the engine and shafting."

"Another thing, the British inspectors try to make it as easy for you as possible and make you lose as little time as possible, whereas the American inspectors appear to have little consideration for the ship owner. The British inspectors will inspect one hold of the ship while we are working cargo in the other holds, or will take one boiler at a time, to accommodate us; but the American regulations require that you have everything ready (all holds empty and boilers ready) so they can make the whole inspection at once. Again, the British regulations permit a ship to go to her home port from wherever she may happen to be when her license expires, so she may be inspected in her home port where there may be some repairs to be made, but the American rules require that inspectors be brought to the port where the license expires, thus causing delay and expense."

Captain Dollar urged, on the other hand, that American regulations are lax in that they do not specify a load line or deck load regulations. Further, he urged in the interest of safety, the regulations of shipbuilding should require bulkheads to go to the main deck, should require double bottoms on all passenger ships, and otherwise conform to the laws of Lloyd's specifications.

The chairman said that the recent London conference on safety at sea, at which he was a delegate, had passed

Cost of Shipbuilding

Comparative cost of shipbuilding in America and abroad was discussed, Chairman Alexander referring to a recent proposal of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company to build 10 ships here for the coastwise trade, the resultant bids showing that American builders wanted about 70 per cent more for the construction than they could be bought for abroad. Cost of material was the same, he said, because it could be brought in free of duty, and the labor cost was but from 15 to 25 per cent higher here than abroad. Mr. Dollar explained the difference in price as due to lack of standardization.

"A certain locomotive works in the United States pays about 50 per cent higher wages than are paid in Europe, but they successfully compete in China, Japan and India, because they have their engines standardized and are making them by the dozens. Now you go to an English shipbuilder and tell him you want an 8000-ton ship. He may tell you that it is not in his class—that he builds 5000 or 6000-ton ships—and refer you to his neighbor, who specializes in 8000-ton ships. He builds them by the dozens and can make the price cheaper." He explained that he had recently ordered a duplicate of a ship Mr. Swayne said that with the opening of the Panama canal the 8000-ton cargo vessel would soon become a standard, and the business of building them would become an industry in itself.

"The 8000-ton vessel would cost us in England today normally," he said, "about \$275,000, while in the United States about \$425,000—a difference of \$150,000. What we have to overcome are the interest, depreciation and the insurance—about 6 per cent each. That 18 per cent per annum on \$150,000 is \$27,000, which is a serious matter. But the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts is destined to be a very heavy trade, and vessels of this size unquestionably will be used largely in it. When this type of vessel becomes standardized it will soon bring the price down, because it will not be long before somebody will come along with a proposition for several ships of one kind. The minute this ship becomes standardized and the price comes down to the European level, American ships will get into the foreign trade. Then there will be an American cargo ship-owning class—which there is not now—and they will see to it that American regulations are adjusted to give them fair treatment. Now there are no American cargo ship owners to make their voice heard."

Trade is Important

"The American people have taken almost no interest in foreign trade up to this time," said Mr. Swayne. "We have built a nation which has produced foodstuffs which other nations have had to buy. But these conditions have changed. We no longer export such vast quantities of foodstuffs, and on the other hand we have manufactured products which we want to sell abroad. If foreign countries are to buy them from us we must exert ourselves to get that trade. In Europe they regard the development of shipping in the foreign trade as really the supreme factor in the development and progress of the country, and the American people must come to that conclusion. We are using foreign shipping for that purpose today; we have no American shipping to substitute for it."

"After the civil war we deliberately abandoned the sea. Our shipping had been as great as that of any nation. But we went out of wooden shipbuilding because steel vessels came into use. We had the coal and iron, and could have built steel ships just as well as England could, but we used the coal and iron to build railroads and develop the interior instead. It did not take long then they turned to building steel and iron vessels. Now they have an entrenched business all over the world, and it will take us some time to break into it, but it can be done and it will be done."

Mr. Swayne advocated putting American shipping under the control of a board or commission, which would sit continuously investigating the conditions. This would be similar to the English Board of Trade, and would handle all such matters of regulation as are now complained of in the United States.

The witnesses urged against certain provisions of the seaman's bill, which they said would make it even less possible to operate American ships in the export trade, and argued that other nations do all they can to foster this trade instead of hampering it.

"The shipowner who owns his ship under the American flag," said Captain Dollar, "is going to pull for his home port, and he is going to develop the commerce between that port and all other ports. A man who owns a ship in London or Liverpool is not going to pull for trade for America. Few Americans are in the foreign trade because they can't sail American ships, and they will not sail foreign ships. But I do not believe of any ship owner, and I do not believe there is any, that would not rather fly the flag of his country than to be compelled to fly the flag of any other nation."

No Vote on Suffrage

Debate on woman suffrage continued in the Senate Thursday without the expected final vote on the proposed constitutional amendment. Many senators were missing from their seats late in the day and lack of a quorum prevented a vote on an amendment to the pending

resolutions submitted by Senator Vardaman.

The Mississippi senator said he would support the resolution if Congress should repeal the fifteenth amendment and modify the fourteenth amendment, and to this end he offered his amendment to the resolution.

As amended the resolution would provide for woman suffrage in all the states, but in all other respects the right of citizens to vote would be left to the states in which they reside.

Senator Pomeroy of Ohio told the Senate that although he has voted for woman suffrage in his state, he is opposed to a federal constitutional amendment that will force equal suffrage on states opposed to it. The fact that only 2 per cent of the women exercised the school franchise in Ohio, he added, is evidence that they do not want the ballot in his state.

Senator Works of California said he disliked a constitutional amendment for the same reasons, but was so earnestly in favor of woman suffrage that he would vote for it.

National Primary Sought

Advocating his bill to recognize state primary laws for election of delegates to national conventions and the election of national committeemen, Senator Sherman, Republican, of Illinois, Thursday declared a national primary law was the remedy for party dangers. He assailed the proposal for a nation-wide presidential primary on the ground that it would result in a few states controlling presidential nominations.

Wheat Exchanges Defended

Defense of the Chicago Board of Trade and the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce against charges that they are tools of a combination controlling the price of wheat in the United States began Thursday before the House rules committee.

Henry S. Robbins, counsel for the Chicago board, said that the organizations were not and could not be involved in any grain monopoly, because they merely provided places and means of trading but took no part in the deals.

Boston Postal Plans

Postmaster-General Burleson intends to reorganize the Boston postoffice by the establishment of two divisions in the main office and branches, a department of mails and a department of finance.

The finance division, under the immediate direction of the assistant postmaster, will include the money order and postal savings bank sections and the various offices for the sale of stamps and supplies. The department of mails embraces all employees engaged in the receipt and despatching of mail matter.

Congressman William F. Murray, who is to become the postmaster in September, Thursday discussed conditions at Boston with Daniel C. Roper, the first assistant postmaster general. Mr. Murray proposed that Postmaster Mansfield be permitted to name his own chiefs of division in order to make the reorganization more efficient and Mr. Roper agreed to this.

Congressman Murray wants a new postoffice building for Boston to cost \$5,000,000 and he hopes to secure the inclusion of this item in the next appropriation bill.

Cost Increase Asked

Representative Paige of Massachusetts introduced bills Thursday increasing by \$20,000 each the limit of cost of the Leominster, Mass., public building and the Southbridge, Mass., postoffice.

Representative Dietrich of Massachusetts introduced by request a bill for the retirement of civil employees of the government through a federal retirement trust company into which shall be paid 3 per cent of the salaries of government employees to make up a retirement fund.

For South Shore Stations

Congressman Thacher has introduced a bill to establish a life-saving station between Point Allerton and North Scituate, as that section of the South Shore he considers without adequate protection.

UNEMPLOYED MEN AND THEIR LEADER FACE THE COURTS

NEW YORK—Frank Tannenbaum, leader of the unemployed men in this city, who was under arrest, was released in \$7500 bail Thursday night after being arraigned in the Jefferson Market court, where his case was continued until this afternoon. Justice Sheffield is his attorney.

Two men, Theodore Freeman, a waiter of Boston, and Darwin J. Mezrole, a Brooklyn lawyer, were arrested on Thursday night when they addressed a few men in Rutgers square. Freeman was fined \$3 and Mezrole was discharged. Mezrole offered to pay Freeman's fine, but the latter refused and went to jail.

The 190 men who had been arrested on Wednesday night in St. Alphonsus church were arraigned at the chief magistrate's court. Justice Sheffield appeared for the defendants. John Albers was called first and his case occupied all the morning and was adjourned till today. Justice Sheffield said he would call all of the defendants as witnesses in each case.

OFFICERS COME TO GET SHIPS

NEW YORK—Fourteen officers of the Elder-Fyfe Steamship line of Bristol, England, arrived on Thursday on the American line steamship St. Paul to take over the Hamburg-American steamships Carl Schurz and Emil Boaz, which have been purchased.

MORGAN MEMORIAL CELEBRATES DAY WITH NEIGHBORS

Following a program by the school of music and art this afternoon at Morgan Memorial the program of "neighborhood day" will be concluded this evening by a supper at which greetings will be given by representatives from Bernard Mem-



THE REV. EDGAR J. HELMS

orial, Denison house, Hale house, Ellis Memorial, Hope chapel, Lincoln house, Scotch Presbyterian church, St. Stephens house, Wells Memorial and the Children's Mission. The Rev. W. M. Gilbert, minister of Morgan Memorial, will be toastmaster.

Tomorrow will be "temperance day" and the closing day of the opening week program which began last Sunday with the dedication of the enlarged children's settlement and the new industrial building. The main address will be by Robert A. Woods, license commissioner. The Rev. Edgar J. Helms has been in charge of Morgan Memorial since 1895.

CAMBRIDGE CASE GOES HIGHER

Counsel for Wendell D. Rockwood is to ask the supreme court today to decide whether he or Arthur F. Blanchard is Progressive candidate for mayor of Cambridge, following the ballot law commission decision denying Mr. Rockwood's petition for place on the ballot.

INSTRUCTION URGED

Training children in buying while they are in school was a recommendation made by Miss Frances Stern of Jamaica Plain at the meeting of the New England Home Economic Association at the Twentieth Century Club yesterday.

SALARY FUND INQUIRY STARTS

Investigation of the rumor that the fire department members had raised a \$10,000 fund to aid in securing salary increases was opened yesterday by the finance commission. Several firemen were examined.

CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES ASSEMBLE IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON—The annual convention of the National Association of Civil Service Employees began in Washington today and will close tomorrow evening. Between 500 and 600 delegates are in attendance, representing 235,000 United States civil service employees.

The executive board is composed of George T. Morgan, Philadelphia; David D. Caldwell, department of justice, Washington; George J. Klefner, Omaha, Neb.; R. C. Keenan, Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. W. Wright, Baltimore, Md.; J. D. Holland, postoffice superintendent, Boston, and Louis Marcks, St. Louis.

A. W. McKee, of the New York city

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS DISCUSS RELIGIOUS EDUCATION PHASES

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Opening the eleventh annual convention of the Religious Education Association in Woolsey hall at Yale, the speakers at the first public service Thursday night were President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale, President C. F. Thwing of Western Reserve University, Prof. T. G. Soares of the Yale divinity school.

President Hadley said: "Nothing has done more to undermine the influence of the pulpit in recent days than the attempt to deliver judgment on questions of business or politics on the basis of a merely casual study of the facts. A preacher who sounds his precepts upon such casual study is like a lawyer who knows no more of his case than the jury. What is wanted is the power to trace consequences that are not readily seen; to go deeply into the lessons of history and law and ethics; to grapple with the problems before us as intellectual problems to be mastered instead of seeking short cuts to their solution by appeals to sentiment."

Professor Thwing advised a check on too much vocational enthusiasm. President William DeWitt Hyde of Bowdoin

SEC. BRYAN GIVES HOUSE COMMITTEE FACTS ON MEXICO

WASHINGTON—Secretary Bryan went before the House committee on foreign affairs Thursday and answered questions about conditions in Mexico. Later he issued this statement:

"In discussing the Mexican situation before the committee, I said, in answer to a question, that no pressure was being brought to bear upon us by any of the European nations, and that none had been. Some of the members of the committee said that, in view of newspaper reports, it might be well if that statement were given to the public, and I told them I would give it to the public."

Afterward some of the members of the committee said he made a favorable impression, and that resolutions calling for information would not be necessary.

U. S. GOLD COIN HELD IN MEXICO

VERACRUZ, Mex.—All the passengers on board the Ward line steamer Monterey, sailing Thursday night for Havana and New York were notified by special customs inspectors they would not be permitted to take with them foreign gold coin. Six passengers having American gold coin were compelled to go ashore and exchange it for American notes.

The Mexican law prohibits the export of Mexican gold and silver coin, but previously it had not been made to apply to American gold.

TERRAZAS APPEALS TO U. S. CONSUL

EL PASO, Tex.—Gen. Luis Terrazas Thursday afternoon appealed to Marion Letcher, American consul at Chihuahua, now in this city awaiting instructions, to save his son Luis, whose life has been made the forfeit if \$250,000 ransom money is not paid over to Gen. Francisco Villa, the rebel leader.

Consul Letcher had to reply that he could do nothing.

FELIX DIAZ TO GET HEARING

WASHINGTON—Gen. Felix Diaz has obtained consent of the Senate foreign relations committee for a hearing on conditions in Mexico.

INQUIRY INTO COAL BUSINESS RESUMED

NEW YORK—When the government suit against the Reading Company, the Jersey Central, the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company and other companies was reopened Thursday Robert J. Montgomery, general coal agent for the Philadelphia Coal & Iron Company, a witness, testified that George F. Baer, president of the company, had fixed the prices at which the cost of coal was to be maintained. He added that President Baer had forbidden raising prices on the ground that it was not good business policy.

BOTANIC GARDEN IS EXPECTED TO BE RELOCATED

Removal of Historic Grounds From Foot of Capitol Hill to Rock Creek Park Calculated to Provide for Future Expansion

BILL BEFORE CONGRESS

WASHINGTON—The House committee has favorably reported the bill providing that the historic botanic garden, located for many years at the foot of Capitol hill, be removed to Rock Creek park, in the far northwest section of the city, and legislation at the present session of Congress appears to be almost certain.

The Grant monument will soon be completed, at the extreme eastern edge of the garden, and the garden as a whole will be needed to carry out the landscape design in connection with the monument, and to open the vista to the Washington monument and the new Lincoln memorial, at the western end of the mall, near the Potomac. There is not enough room in the garden of today for the extensive work that the government desires to do. So new quarters are to be established for it in Rock Creek park, where there will be ample room for all present purposes and for future expansion. The pending bill also provides that the garden is to pass from the direct control of Congress to that of the department of agriculture.

The government's botanic garden in this city for many years has been one of the most interesting and best equipped gardens of its kind in the United States, and it long has been famous for its large and carefully selected collection of rare plants from all parts of the world. The garden was established in its present location in 1850, which means that it has been one of the familiar sights to all persons coming to Washington for more than a generation.

The garden is an outgrowth of the Wilkes exploring expedition of 1838-1842. In the naval appropriation bill of 1836, which was signed by Andrew Jackson as President, the President was authorized to send out a surveying and exploring expedition to the Pacific and the South seas in government vessels and an appropriation of \$100,000 was made to defray necessary expenses.

The expedition returned to New York in June, 1842, bringing with it a large collection of natural history specimens. Little by little the botanic garden with this as a beginning, got under way.

AMUSEMENTS

NATION'S GREATEST

AUTO SHOW

OPEN

TOMORROW EVE

AND

ALL NEXT WEEK

Mechanics Building

Boston Opera House

TONIGHT 7 to 11:30. FIRST APPEARANCE OF MME. WEINGARTNER AS EVA. DIE MEISTERINGER VON NUERNBERG. Lucille Weingartner, Rensselaer, Lullier, J. J. Jervill, Leonard, Wronsky, Cond. Weingartner.

SAT. 2 to 4:30. ONLY AFTERNOON APPEARANCE OF MME. MELBA. LA BOHEME. Melba, Benca, Lullier, J. J. Jervill, Leonard, Wronsky, Cond. Weingartner.

SAT. 8 to 11:15. POP. PRICES 50c. to \$2.50. BOX SEATS \$5. JEWELS OF THE MADONNA. Stanley, Gay, Zenatello, Blanchard, Cond. Meistrand.

SUN. 8 to 10. MME. Lucille Weingartner, Ernest Schelling and Felix Weingartner. Orph. of 35. Prices 25c. to \$1. Box Seats \$1.50.

MON. 7 to 11:30. LAST TIME THIS SEASON. DIE MEISTERINGER VON NUERNBERG. Lucille Weingartner, Rensselaer, Lullier, J. J. Jervill, Leonard, Wronsky, Cond. Weingartner.

WED. 7:30 to 11. LAST TIME THIS SEASON. DON GIOVANNI. Destian, Ambros, Nielsen, Marcoux, Tullough, Mardones, Lullier, Tavechia, Cond. Weingartner.

Box Office, Weekdays 9 to 6; Sundays 2 to 9. Pop. Prices \$1.50 to \$5. Downtown Office, Steinert's, 162 Boylston. Mason and Hamlin Piano Co.

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NEWMAN Traveltalks

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TONIGHT at 8:15

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TICKETS 50c, 75c, \$1.00

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HAROLD ALMA

BAUER GLUCK

TICKETS \$1.50, \$2.50

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SYMPHONY HALL

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Fri. Aft'n. Mar. 6, 2:30

Sat. Eve. Mar. 7, at 8:00

Dr. Karl Muck, Cond. Tickets Sat. Eve. only.

Bay State School Superintendents Meet in Boston

Massachusetts Superintendents at Lorimer Hall Gatherings Discuss Means to Help Children Who Have to Become Earners

BOSTON IS EXAMPLE

Massachusetts school superintendents gathered in Lorimer hall, Tremont Temple, today for the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Superintendents Association. President Fairfield Whitney of Everett presided.

The topic was the compulsory continuation school regarded as the immediate issue in Massachusetts. The speakers were chiefly Boston educators, and their remarks centered in the compulsory continuation schools which Boston is to open next autumn. These will probably be the first schools of the kind in the state, made possible by act of Legislature only last spring. They are to be for boys and girls from 14 to 16 years of age who have gone to work.

The organization and procedure of the work to be established in Boston was presented by W. Stanwood Field, director of this department of school work. He said that every effort was being made to make the schools practical. Form cards issued as working certificates are expected to reveal the aptitudes and tendencies of the child as well as the work in which he is engaged. From these will be determined the number and kinds of courses to be conducted and the proper placement in the school of each child. These certificates will also enable the school to keep the child at some constructive work in school whenever he may be out of a job.

Mrs. Lucinda W. Prince spoke of the necessity for special training of continuation school teachers and methods of securing such training. A person who may be well qualified to teach in the conventional school, she said, may not be at all fitted for continuation school work unless he is given definite preparation first. The work of the continuation school must be concrete at all points.

The relation which the continuation school bears to the general school was pointed out by Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of schools. The continuation school, he said, was definite in its aim, to fit the pupil for a particular line of work. All his instruction tended to that one end.

Closing the morning's session Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent, made an argument in behalf of the young worker who leaves school at an early age to become a wage earner. He would have such children given every opportunity to make the most of themselves and to be protected from adverse conditions outside the school room, by teaching them how to meet such things. The child under 16, he contended, was too immature to be sent unaided into the world. He would have him helped into wisdom and strength of character by the school.

The feature of the afternoon's meeting was an address by C. C. Carstens, secretary of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He speaks on points of contrast between education and social work.

COMMITTEE NOW CONSIDERS PLAN FOR REGISTRATION

Legislators Study Proposed Act Favored Both by Christian Scientists and State Board

Members of the legislative committee on public health have under consideration the proposed new medical registration act to which an amendment drawn by former Gov. John L. Bates, as counsel for the directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, and agreed to by the state board of registration in medicine, has been made. Another amendment has been submitted by chiropractors to the effect that the measure should not apply to them. This question was left in the hands of the committee at the conclusion of a hearing in the State House yesterday.

At the hearing several chiropractors told the committee that they had been unable to reach an agreement with the state board in medicine by which the proposed act should not apply to them. They submitted an amendment to this effect to the committee, however.

Although J. S. Riley, Hugh D. Via and Frederick Atherton, Boston chiropractors, asserted that their system differed from osteopathy, and claimed that they should not be required to take a medical examination and register with a state board, Dr. Bowers told the committee that a recent court decision had practically placed chiropractors with osteopaths, who are required to register.

Several of those present spoke in behalf of greater medical freedom. A. F. Hill of Boston asked the committee to beware of any legislation which would confer police powers on a health board. Thomas H. Bates, Wendell P. Thore and William H. Borden also spoke for medical freedom.

The hearing was declared closed about 4:30 p. m.

MANY RESCUED AT HOTEL FIRE

John Mackay, by keeping his elevator in action, brought 50 persons to safety, and Miss Mae Murphy, telephone operator, warned guests when there was a fire last evening on the top floors of the Quincy house. W. B. Snow of Woodstock, N. B., was killed.

THREE SCHOOLS SEEK DEBATING CHAMPIONSHIP

Brookline, Newton and Somerville High Pupils Argue Monroe Doctrine Tonight in Triangular Event

SHIELD TO BE PRIZE

Brookline, Newton and Somerville high schools meet in triangular debate tonight at 8 o'clock. The subject is: "Resolved, That the Monroe doctrine should be abandoned as a national policy."

At Brookline, Somerville will have the affirmative, represented by Clinton W. Carvell '14, George H. Toomey '15 and Elmer K. Pillsbury '15; Brookline, for the negative, will be represented by Julian H. Reinherz '14, Victor A. Kramer '14 and A. Ogden Porter '16. The rebuttals will be given by Messrs. Carvell and Kramer. The chairman for the debate is George H. Worthley, town treasurer.



VICTOR A. KRAMER

timekeepers, Dugald C. Jackson '14 of Brookline and James S. Geddes '14 of Somerville; faculty adviser, William L. Snow; manager, Henry M. Merrill '14; judges, E. J. Hapgood, headmaster of the Girls Latin school; A. Farley Brewer of Dorchester, Prof. W. H. Timbie of Wentworth Institute.

At Newton, Brookline will have the affirmative, represented by George E. McLaughlin '14, Charles F. Daley '15 and Richard Salinger '15. Newton, for the negative, will be represented by Robert Van Kirk, Jr., '14, Charles S. Noble '15 and William S. Prosser '14. The rebuttals will be taken by Messrs. McLaughlin and Van Kirk. The chairman is Albert M. Lyon of the school committee; timekeepers, Lyman Lehrburger of Brookline and Robert Cunningham of Newton.



GEORGE E. M'LAUGHLIN

faculty advisor, Wallace M. Richmond; manager, George A. Pulsifer; judges, Prof. A. I. Andrews of Tufts, A. S. Bennett of Boston and James B. Brown of Everett.

At Somerville Newton will have the affirmative, represented by Louis Randlett '15, L. Chase Kepner '15, and Roxford Tucker '14. Somerville, for the negative, will be represented by Harold Rogers '14, Donald Smith '15 and James C. Scanlon '14. Messrs. Kepner and Scanlon will take the rebuttal. The chairman is Charles S. Clark, superintendent of schools; faculty advisor, Mr. Hatch; manager, Phillip Lewis '14; judges, George L. Perin of Brookline, Arthur T. Smith of Boston and Leslie L. Cleveland, principal of the Cambridge high school. In each case the visiting school supplies a glee club or orchestra.

The winning school gets the championship of the league and receives a bronze shield as a prize. Brookline has won the championship for the past two years. The directors of the Interscholastic Triangular Debating League are: President, Clinton Carvell, Somerville; vice-

president, Victor Kramer, Brookline; secretary-treasurer, L. Chase Kepner, Newton; members, Henry M. Merrill, George E. McLaughlin, Brookline; James C. Scanlon and Russell C. Nason, Somerville; Rexford S. Tucker and William L. Prosser, Newton.



JAMES C. SCANLON

president, Victor Kramer, Brookline; secretary-treasurer, L. Chase Kepner, Newton; members, Henry M. Merrill, George E. McLaughlin, Brookline; James C. Scanlon and Russell C. Nason, Somerville; Rexford S. Tucker and William L. Prosser, Newton.

SOUP KITCHEN COMMITTEE TO MEET FOR PLANS

Members of the committee appointed by the Ford hall-town meeting and others interested in the establishment of a temporary soup kitchen to aid the unemployed will meet at the residence of Mrs. William Horton Foster, 41 Huntington avenue, today to make arrangements and select a location.

It is planned to establish this kitchen as a temporary aid to the unemployed and as a supplement to the established charities to give aid for a few weeks until labor conditions change. It is planned to rent one vacant store, and more if necessary, in the center of the city, where luncheon may be served. A number of stores and persons have offered food and services.

When the subject was presented at the Ford hall town meeting last night by Mrs. Foster a committee was appointed comprising A. H. Skolding, Mrs. George R. Gallop, Mrs. Eva Hoffman, Jacob London, Leonard Martin, Miss Louise Adams Grout, who is working with Mrs. Foster, plans to take the matter up with the Boston school of social science and the Fabian Club, and is confident of their support.

ONTARIO MEN TO BE AT DINNER OF CANADIAN CLUB

Lieut.-Col. W. N. Ponton of Belleville, Ont., and Principal Gordon of Queens University, Kingston, Ont., will be among the guests of the Canadian Club of Boston at a dinner to be held Thursday at the Parker house. Lieutenant-Colonel Ponton is president of the Ontario Board of Trade and chairman of the committee on the condition of Masonry of the grand lodge. The subject of his talk will be "Canada and Her Sisters." Principal Gordon's subject will be "Early Days in the Canadian Northwest."

Edmund Billings will respond to the toast, "The President of the United States." Dr. Richard MacLaurin, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, have signified their intention to be present.

NEWTON MAYOR TO GIVE DIPLOMAS

NEWTON, Mass.—Mayor Childs will present the diplomas and certificates at the graduating exercises of the Horace Mann evening grammar school, to be held in the Horace Mann hall, Newtonville, tonight, at 7:45 o'clock. The exercises will open with a flag salute and singing of the "Star Spangled Banner."

The following pupils will give recitations: David Gustavson, Margaret Connors, Margaret Dougette, Giacomo Grasso, Gussie Pelselli, Salvatore Giordano, Ernest Henley and Denis Maher. There will be an essay on the story of "The Merchant of Venice," by Veronica Lallemant, and the trial scene from the play.

POLICE CONTROL UNEMPLOYED OAKLAND, Cal.—"General" Kelly's band of 2000 unemployed men, which is marching from San Francisco to Washington, was shipped in street cars from here to Richmond on Thursday by 250 policemen. There they tried to demolish a building, but police prevented.

CAPT. CHAFFEE HEADS BATTERY PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Senior First Lieut. Everette S. Chaffee was unanimously elected captain of light battery A. R. I. N. G., at the election held at the battery headquarters in the state armory, Parade street, last night.

E. T. BROWN LEADS NEW SWAMPSCOTT LODGE OF MASONS

District Deputy Grand Master of Eighth District Formally Presents Dispensation

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Under a dispensation granted by the Grand lodge of Massachusetts and issued by Right Worshipful Grand Master Melvin M. Johnson, Wayfarers lodge, A. F. & A. M., was instituted Thursday night in Red Men's hall. This is the first Masonic lodge to be instituted in Swampscott. About 20 of the 35 charter members were present at the first communication last night when the dispensation was formally presented by Right Worshipful David G. Bartlett of Lynn, district deputy grand master of the eighth Masonic district, and temporary organization was effected.

Officers chosen to serve until the charter is granted by the Grand lodge at its meeting next December are: Worshipful master, Edward T. Brown, past master of Philanthropic lodge of Marblehead; senior warden, Clarence Cahill; junior warden, Herbert A. Wooster; treasurer, Walter W. Johnson; secretary, Wilbur L. Woodbury; chaplain, Harold W. Loker; marshal, Lyman R. Stanley; senior deacon, Clarence B. Humphrey; junior deacon, Walter L. Browne; senior steward, Frank A. Bucknam; junior steward, C. Edward Newhall; inside sentinel, Bertram C. Melzard; tyler, Daniel F. Knowlton.

District Deputy Grand Master Bartlett was assisted by a suite which comprised present officers of the Lynn, Salem and Marblehead blue lodges.

GEORGE SUTTON AND HOPPE WIN

CHICAGO—W. F. Hoppe and George Sutton were the winners Thursday in the professional 18.1 ballline championship tournament which is being played here. Hoppe defeated Calvin Demarest by 500 to 309 and Sutton won from George Slosson by 500 to 160.

Hoppe did not play up to his best form, his high run being 106 and his average 23.17-21, while Demarest averaged 17.12-21. Sutton's highest run was 93 with Slosson getting one of 53.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

MALDEN
Mt. Vernon lodge of Masons worked the third degree last night, those having charge of the degree work being Worshipful Master George E. Cleaves of Mt. Vernon lodge, Worshipful Master Jacob Milch of Germania lodge of Boston, Past Master Charles O. Horne of Palestine lodge of Everett and Past Master George M. Weeks of the lodge of Stirling of Malden.

Next Monday evening the city council will go to Lynn as guests of the Lynn Board of Trade.

MEDFORD
Women of the Wellington section of this city and Malden last evening organized an auxiliary to the new Wellington Improvement Association. Mrs. Nelson I. Southwick was elected president.

WALTHAM
The number of books taken from the Waltham library last year was 117,954, according to a report of the public library report. The total number of volumes in the library is 38,516.

NEWTON
Woman's Christian Temperance Union met yesterday with Mrs. Charles D. Kepner, 43 Grove Hill avenue, Newtonville. An address was delivered by the state president, Mrs. K. L. Stevenson.

LEXINGTON
Mrs. L. O. Tead of Atlantic will speak on "Children's Rights" this afternoon at the monthly "thimble party" of the Lexington Woman's Association in the chapel of the Hancock Congregational church.

WAKEFIELD
Souhegan lodge, I. O. O. F., will give its annual entertainment and assembly in the town hall this evening.

HARDWARE MEN WOULD BRING NATIONAL CONVENTION HERE

Visiting members and guests of the New England Hardware Dealers Association which closed its three-day convention in Boston with a dinner at the Copley-Plaza Thursday night are today leaving for their respective home cities. At the concluding exercises in Horticultural hall it was voted that delegates to the national convention in Indianapolis endeavor to have the 1916 convention held in Boston.

That "future was between the United States and Great Britain are unthinkable" was declared in a resolve adopted. A delegate will be sent to the Lake Mohonk peace conference in May. Dr. Charles W. Eliot's proposals for world peace were favored.

J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; the Rev. O. P. Gifford, William H. Sawyer, retiring president of the association, and Archie J. Osborne, the new president, were speakers at the dinner last night.

GOVERNOR WALSH TO REQUEST HYDE PARK FARE DECISION

State Executive Meets Appeal of Ward 26 Citizens for Aid in Bringing About Five-Cent Rate With Promise to Call Conference of Commissioners

In answer to an appeal from the citizens of Hyde Park, who are impatient over the delay of the public service commission and the transit board in deciding whether this ward of Boston is entitled to the 5-cent fare, Governor Walsh has promised to call a conference with the two boards at an early date and to try to bring them to some decision. It is hoped that in this way the long campaign that Hyde Park has waged to force the Elevated road into taking over the necessary Bay State lines to accomplish the purpose will be brought to a head and definite action follow.

The Governor's enlistment in behalf of the Hyde Park people follows a visit made by three representatives of the ward in the executive chamber on Wednesday. These men were P. P. Coveney, W. L. F. Gilman, representing the United Improvement Organization, and former Senator David Murray. They called attention to the great patience shown by the Hyde Park citizens with what was termed seemingly unnecessary delay of the joint board having the matter under consideration, and told the Governor there was an excellent opportunity for him to take a hand now. The Governor agreed with this view of the situation, it is reported by the Hyde Park emissaries, and expressed the opinion that he could see no reason why the Elevated should not be willing to make possible the five-cent fare for ward 26.

Although hearing after hearing has

been given by the Massachusetts commissions on the question, and although it has been announced more than once that some definite agreement would soon be reached, it is claimed by both the members of the public service commission and the transit board that they are unprepared to come to any decision, even at this late date. Evidence has been presented in such volume, they declare, that a great deal of time has been required to sift out the real and important questions involved, the long delay has not been uncalculated for it is added, and the joint board has desired to take its time in reaching an intelligent finding. The intervention of the Governor in behalf of the Hyde Park citizens is expected to bring to light just how far the board had progressed towards this finding and to hasten some decision.

Meanwhile, Mayor Curley has also promised to do his share in helping Hyde Park, and although he describes himself as being too busy at present, he states that by May 1 he will take some action, if the matter is not settled by that time.

An unchanged attitude is maintained by the Elevated road and it still holds to its declaration that the taking over of the Bay State lines necessary to provide a five-cent fare to Hyde Park would mean saddling itself with expenses greater than any possible revenues. It also continues to hold that the whole question is one for the Legislature to decide and not any board or commission.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

"TAMING OF THE SHREW"
"The Taming of the Shrew" was done by Miss Anglin's company at the Cort theater Thursday evening.

Miss Anglin has deeply studied into sources and authorities of the plays she produces, and has saturated herself with a feeling for the atmosphere of the life they represent as adapted by Shakespeare. Doubtless she found the folk of this play a primitive lot, as elemental in their emotions and perhaps as restless in their actions as the players were last evening—a restlessness like to waves of a choppy sea.

Drama theorists tell us that most playgoers like physical action and color. "Action" was there, Mr. Platt's artistic settings provided the color, and there was charming music well played. Most of last evening's audience, then, enjoyed the performance; enjoyed it silently. Several persons, on the other hand, laughed incessantly.

The whole house was audibly amused at the scenes achieving dramatic effect without words (a welcome change from endless Elizabethan chatter that is meaningless today) as in the reveling finish of the first scene when the finely acted Biondello is left gasping in a fountain bowl; in Katherine's crawling under the table to escape Petruchio; in her theft of bread as he sits musing in the firelight; in her moving of the hands of the clock from 2 to 7 in agreement with his whim, and in the sentimental tableau of Katherine's surrender in the roadside scene.

Miss Anglin gave full value to every word and situation in her role, characterizing with sharp and graphic details, yet never using an inflection or a gesture that did not have significance. She was the very shrew indeed. Her work seemed faultless.

As far as Miss Anglin, her Biondello and the lovely stage pictures are concerned, this is the most interesting production of "The Taming of the Shrew" that has been seen here in many years.

The cast:
Baptista.....Harry Barfoot
Vincentio.....E. Y. Backus
Lucentio.....Pedro De Cordoba
Petruchio.....Eric Blind
Gremio.....Wallace Widdecombe
Hortensio.....Harrison Carter
The Pedant.....Fuller Mellich
Tranio.....Max Fisher
Biondello.....Sidney Greenstreet
Grumio.....Max Monteleone
A tailor.....Roy Porter
A haberdasher.....Brandon Peters
Katharina.....Miss Anglin
Blanca.....Ruth Holt Boucault
A widow.....Florence Wollersen
"The Taming of the Shrew" is the bill for the rest of this week and for Wednesday and Saturday nights next week. "As You Like It" will be presented Monday, Thursday and Friday nights and Saturday matinee next week. The altogether charming performance of "Twelfth Night" will be repeated Tuesday night and Wednesday matinee.

LAUNDRYMEN TALK FABRIC LAW
TOLEDO, O.—Three hundred laundrymen attended the annual convention of the Ohio State Laundrymen's Association, just closed, the Blade says. One of the important topics for discussion was the proposed pure fabric law now before Congress.

CHANCE MAY GET TWO MEN
HOUSTON, Tex.—Manager Chance is trying for the services of John Hummel, the Brooklyn infielder, and McCarthy, the Pittsburgh second baseman. The Brooklyn club and the Pittsburgh team have asked for waivers on the men, but Chance has refused.

MILITIAMEN ARE HEARD ON WORK AT CALUMET

Investigators Receive Statements of Guards at Copper Mines to Effect That Their Conduct Was Good During the Strike

CITIZENS ALSO TESTIFY

HOUGHTON, Mich.—The Michigan national guard presented witnesses Thursday before the congressional committee investigating the Michigan copper strike to prove that the conduct of the militiamen stationed in the strike zone had been good. Residents from various parts of the copper country testified to that effect.

Workmen imported by the mining companies to take the place of strikers told the committee that they came here of their own volition and remained because they liked the work. They said that under the agreement with the companies they were to have their fare here refunded if they remained six months, and were to be furnished board and lodging for \$22 a month.

The testimony of witnesses for the strikers that the imported men were kept under armed guard in the bankhouse at Almek and not permitted to leave was contradicted by several witnesses.

SAN FRANCISCO'S CITY RAILWAY'S EARNINGS LARGE

SAN FRANCISCO—The total accumulated earnings of the Geary Street Municipal railway now amount to \$263,240.02. This is what the road has earned after paying all operating expenses since it first began business in December, 1912, according to the Examiner. There will be a large balance left after payment of other charges, such as interest and bond redemption.

The Union-street line since it came into possession of the city shows earnings just about half of the Geary-street line. This is considered a remarkable showing, for it has less than half the length of the Geary-street line.

MAJ.-GEN. WOOD EXPLAINS CAMPS

To interest students in summer military camps Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the United States army, addressed about 500 persons at Harvard Union last night on "Students Military Instruction Camps." He was introduced by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard.

The major-general said that on account of the marked success of the experimental camp held at Gettysburg, Pa., last summer, the war department has decided to have four divisions of it this year. That which will accommodate New Englanders will be situated at Burlington, Vt., from July 6 to Aug. 7, and the other three places that have been tentatively selected for the camps are Monterey, Cal., Fond du Lac, Wis., and Asheville, N. C.

CONCERT TO BE GIVEN

PEABODY, Mass.—The Peabody high school orchestra, under the directorship of Miss Miriam S. Carlton of Swampscott, will give its annual concert tonight in town hall. Miss Mona Haywood, a pupil, will also give select readings. The proceeds will be given to the school athletic association.

HONOR ROLL ANNOUNCED

BEDFORD, Mass.—George P. Armstrong, superintendent of schools, has announced the honor roll for perfect attendance at school for the past year. Murray Thompson, Faye Kenrick and Benjamin Day were neither absent nor tardy during that time.

LECTURE ON CONCRETE GIVEN

SALEM, Mass.—Walter M. Denman of Springfield was the speaker at the meeting of the North Shore Master Builders Association last night. His address was on concrete construction and was illustrated by 100 stereopticon views.

CLINTON TO HAVE RECOUNT

CLINTON, Mass.—Three petitions for recounting the votes at the town election have been filed with Town Clerk Carr. The Citizens No-License Society desires a revision of the vote on the license question. Michael A. Scanlon and Albert Beck also seek a recount.

ANOTHER HEARING ON SPOTTING

WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission announced that another hearing on charges for spotting and ferry car service would be held here on March 12. Interests of Philadelphia, New York and Boston will have opportunity to speak.

MRS. MARKS TO READ OWN POEMS

Mrs. Josephine Preston Peabody Marks will read from her own poems at the first meeting of the Writers Equal Suffrage League to be held at suffrage headquarters, 385 Boylston street, Sunday afternoon.

CHICAGO PLANS FOR OPENING OF PANAMA CANAL

Land and Water Transportation
Facilities Are Being Increased
in Order to Be Ready for Rush
of Business That Is Expected

PROJECTS CONSIDERED

CHICAGO—The fact that Chicago is in a position to profit commercially by the opening of the Panama canal is being understood throughout the city and state as the time for the use of the big new waterway approaches. The Chicago, St. Louis & Gulf Transportation Company which is ready to begin freight operation between Chicago and LaSalle on the old Illinois and Michigan canal, as soon as water is turned into the canal in the spring, is starting plans to extend its service from LaSalle to St. Louis and New Orleans. The agitation in favor of improving the I. & M. canal to the same standard as the Hennepin canal from Hennepin on the Illinois river to Davenport on the Mississippi, is rapidly gaining favor.

The report of the federal commission recommending that the \$20,000,000 of bonds authorized by the people of Illinois for waterway construction be used to improve the canal and Illinois river from Chicago to the Mississippi, at Grafton, to provide an eight-foot channel, the national government to maintain the waterway, has stimulated still further the interest in water transportation. All of these developments have recalled the remarks made last November by John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union, about the possible benefits to Chicago of the Panama canal.

With the expenditure of not more than \$25,000,000 Chicago could be provided with a comprehensive waterway system connecting the Great lakes with the Mississippi river. This would involve the improvement of some of the existing canals and rivers.

Few persons, even in Illinois and Chicago, realize how well supplied this city is with water transportation facilities. First there is Lake Michigan. Then extending from this lake at Chicago is the drainage and ship canal, built at a cost of approximately \$55,000,000, opened in 1900, and providing a channel 22 feet deep and 158 feet wide at the bottom, and running 34 to Lockport on the Illinois river. Second there is the old Illinois and Michigan canal, built at a cost of about \$9,000,000 in 1848, extending from the lake at Chicago, paralleling the drainage canal, and running to LaSalle; this is 96 miles long, with a bottom width of 40 feet and a depth of six feet. Third there is the Hennepin canal, built by the United States government and completed in 1907 at a cost of \$7,500,000; it runs from Hennepin on the Illinois river, across the northern part of the state to Davenport on the Mississippi, and is 75 miles long, seven feet deep and 52 feet wide at the bottom. Fourth, the United States government maintains a six-foot depth in the Illinois river from Grafton, where it empties into the Mississippi, to LaSalle, a distance of 223 miles. Fifth, the United States is improving the Mississippi river to provide a minimum depth of six feet from St. Louis to Minneapolis and St. Paul.

The object in constructing the Hennepin canal was to provide waterway connection between Lake Michigan and the upper Mississippi river, through the Illinois and Michigan canal. For a distance of 63 miles—from Joliet to LaSalle—this canal is and for many years has been in such condition that boats of a draught of more than four and a half feet could not use it. This is the chief reason why the first shipment from the Mississippi river to Chicago via the two canals was not made until five years after the Hennepin canal was completed. In 1912 the Morton Salt Company of Chicago shipped a cargo of salt from the Mississippi to Chicago by water.

The Hennepin, officially known as the Illinois and Mississippi canal, crosses a divide between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, and its low water summit level is 196 feet above the Illinois and 83 feet above the Mississippi. Its locks are 170 feet long and 35 feet wide, and can pass barges 140 feet long and 34 feet wide, of 840 gross tonnage capacity. The I. & M. canal, in addition to being only about five feet deep through most of its length, has locks which are but 105 by 18 feet.

It is estimated that the expenditure of \$1,000,000 would bring the old canal to the same standard and capacity as the Hennepin, and provide a seven-foot channel direct from Chicago to the upper Mississippi river. The same figure is quoted as the estimate made by the engineers employed by the canal commissioners to investigate the proposed improvements.

MAY NAME BOARD BY APRIL 1
WASHINGTON—The federal reserve board will probably be selected by April 1. President Wilson has given that date as the one toward which the organization committee is looking for establishment of the federal reserve bank system.

DEPOSITORS DRAFT PROTEST
NEW YORK—Depositors of the Siegel Bank prepared a petition Thursday objecting to the proposition made that the depositors accept a dividend of 32½ per cent in partial settlement to be presented on Monday to the federal special master.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Capt. R. T. Ellis, C. A. C., eighty-eighth company, to unassigned list.

Second Lieut. J. A. Dorst, C. E., report to examining board, D. C., for examination for promotion.

These medical corps officers relieved from duty in Philippine division July 15 and return to United States: Col. W. H. Arthur, Lieut. Col. A. N. Stark, Maj. E. P. Wolfe and P. C. Field, Capt. T. C. Austin and W. E. Cooper.

First Lieut. W. C. F. Nicholson, ninth cavalry, from aviation duty to join regiment.

First Lieut. C. H. Mason, nineteenth infantry, detailed to signal corps, April 11, vice First Lieut. C. Lynn, relieved and assigned to nineteenth infantry. Lieutenant Mason to Seattle, Wash., April 11, with Washington-Alaska Military Telegraph.

Orders Feb. 5 directing Second Lieut. H. D. F. Munnikhuyse, first cavalry, to sail June 8.

Maj. W. D. Newbill, quartermaster corps, as recorder of retiring board, San Francisco, vice Capt. H. J. Brees, first cavalry.

Orders Jan. 6 relating to Maj. J. H. Rice, ordnance department, revoked.

Maj. W. I. Westervelt, one visit each to Ft. McIntosh, Tex., to inspect battery A, third field artillery, and to Eagle Pass, Tex., to inspect battery C, third field artillery.

Capt. A. Williams and W. A. Mitchell, civil engineer, to examining board, N. Y. C., for examination for promotion.

First Lieut. H. F. Colley, coast artillery corps, commander mine planter Maj. Samuel Ringgold, to company 34.

First Lieut. J. E. Towns, Jr., coast artillery corps, will succeed him.

Leaves—Maj. W. P. Wooten, corps of engineers, one month; Capt. H. W. Miller, fifteenth infantry, five days; Capt. G. Williams, thirteenth cavalry, extended 14 days; Lieut. Col. D. H. Boughton, eighth cavalry, four months; Lieut. Col. T. B. Mott, second field artillery, leave extended one month.

Navy Orders

Rear Admiral C. E. Vreeland, transferred to retired list from March 10, 1914, under provisions of section 1444, revised statutes, detached all duty, to home.

Lieut. Commander M. St. C. Ellis, detached the Maryland, to the Cleveland.

Lieut. E. B. Woodworth, detached naval radio station, Radio, Va., to the Maryland.

Lieut. R. M. Fawell, detached the Ohio, to the New York.

Lieut. C. W. Mauldin, detached the Ohio, to connection fitting out the Leonidas as executive officer and navigator when commissioned.

Lieut. (junior grade) G. E. Davis, detached the Maryland, to the Cleveland.

Lieut. (junior grade) C. A. Jones, detached the Ohio, to the New York.

Ensign C. C. Clark, to the Constellation.

Ensigns W. F. Callaway, O. M. Read, Jr., and T. S. McCoy, detached the Ohio, to the Leonidas.

Ensigns A. Von S. Pickhardt, R. J. Wilson, R. S. H. Venable, R. H. Knight, C. C. Todd and L. R. Agrell, detached the Ohio, to the New York.

Passed Assistant Surgeon D. G. Allen, detached to naval hospital, to naval training station, Newport, R. I.

Boatswain George Knott, detached the Celtic, to connection fitting out the Leonidas and duty on board when commissioned.

Chief Gunner T. P. Clark, detached Sperry Gyroscope Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Atlantic fleet.

Revenue Cutter Orders

Capt. J. H. Quinan, to inspect Quarantine barge Wistaria at Key West.

Second Lieut. of Engineers A. F. Patterson, Itasca, March 15, to Alert.

Second Lieut. of Engineers G. W. David, Alert, upon relief to Unalaga.

Second Lieut. P. H. Harrison, preparatory orders to Manning.

Second Lieut. of Engineers C. S. Root, to report to Surg. R. H. Von Emdorf for exam.

Second Lieut. T. A. Shanley, temp. duty on Bear.

Second Lieut. C. H. Dench, preparatory orders to Winona.

Leave: First Lieut. G. L. Wilcox, 10 days extension; Second Lieut. M. J. Ryan, 15 days.

Third Lieut. W. P. Kain, Yamacraw, to the Manning, March 20.

First Lieut. of Engineers C. M. Green, detached school of instruction April 1; to Algonquin.

First Lieut. E. Barker, to Bear April 1.

Second Lieut. of Engineers G. W. Cairnes, Unalaga, to Apache.

Third Lieut. R. B. Hall, E. H. Smith, relieved engineer duty April 1.

Third Lieut. F. W. McLane, to duty in connection with machines the Androscoggin April 1.

Third Lieut. C. H. Abel, to duty in connection with machines on Seminole April 1.

Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs, to Washington, D. C.

Second Lieut. of Engineers N. B. Hall, the Tahama; to Itasca.

Third Lieut. W. H. Eberly, the Miami April 1; to Thetis.

Third Lieut. J. E. Stika, Tuscarora April 1; to Snohomish.

Third Lieut. J. M. Earp, Gresham April 1; to McCulloch; 20 days' leave en route.

Third Lieut. J. A. Starr, McCulloch; to Morrill.

Third Lieut. C. E. Anstett, Snohomish; to Tuscarora.

Third Lieut. H. G. Hemingway, Manning; to Yamacraw.

Third Lieut. R. A. Bothwell, Thetis; to the Miami.

Third Lieut. of Engineers W. M. Trol, the Miami March 20; to McCulloch.

Third Lieut. of Engineers B. C. Thorn, McCulloch; to the Miami.

Movements of Vessels

Yorktown, at Mazatlan.

Wilmington, at Canton.

Standish and Manly, at Annapolis.

South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Rhode Island, Nebraska and Lebanon, at Guantanamo.

Ontario and Sonoma, Manzanillo to Guantanamo.

Mayflower, at Veracruz.

Pittsburgh, at San Diego.

Justin, now on west coast of Mexico, ordered to Tiburon to reload.

Hector, now at Portsmouth, N. H., yard, ordered to Philadelphia yard to load for Pearl harbor.

Vulcan, now at Portsmouth, N. H., yard, ordered to Sewell point to reload.

Maryland, remain at Mare island yard under repair until April 25.

Nashville, now at Port au Prince, ordered to Guantanamo.

Petrel, now at Santo Domingo City, ordered to Guantanamo.

Wheeling, now at Cape Haytien, ordered to Santo Domingo City.

Pittsburgh, ordered placed in ordinary on arrival at navy yard, Puget Sound, early in April.

Chattanooga, ordered in full commission at navy yard, Puget Sound, when Pittsburgh is placed in ordinary.

Cleveland, ordered in full commission at navy yard, Mare Island, when relieved as receiving ship by the Intrepid.

NORTH DAKOTA HAS ONE PHONE FOR 13 PERSONS

FARGO, N. D.—At the present time there are approximately 45,000 telephone stations in the state, one third of which are rural, requiring about 15,000 miles of rural pole lines. There are about 300 operating companies in the state, about 50 per cent of which are so-called "rural" or "mutual" companies, operated for service rather than profit. The entire assessed valuation for telephone property in North Dakota is approximately \$1,250,000.

In the United States there is one telephone to every 11 inhabitants. In North Dakota one telephone to every 13 inhabitants. This growth is the more remarkable for the reason that North Dakota was the thirty-ninth state to be admitted into the union, and stands twenty-fourth in telephone development today. It is estimated that there are 270,000 calls completed daily over the telephones in North Dakota.

The substantial development in this state would not have been possible but for the cordial relation existing between the operating companies and the public, largely due, according to the Forum, to the efforts of the North Dakota Telephone Association.

TWO LOWELL MILLS SOLD

LOWELL, Mass.—The woolen mill of the Belvidere Company was sold at auction yesterday afternoon to Robert Gordon of Arlington for \$55,000. Mill No. 2 of the company was sold to C. Brooks Stevens for \$17,000.

SELECTMEN OF BROOKLINE ARE TO SERVE AGAIN

Thirty-Four Articles Are Left to Be Considered at Adjourned Gathering of Electors—Women Go to the Polls

WHAT IS COMPLETED

Reelection of the present board of selectmen and other town officers, and voting on acts required by statute law to be balloted on, were completed at Brookline's annual town meeting yesterday, and leaves 34 articles of the warrant to come before the adjourned town meeting on Wednesday, March 13, at 7:30.

Most important of these articles is the proposed purchase, at \$17,200, of land on the southerly side of Summit avenue for park and playground purposes, purchase of the Kingman estate at \$8000, the appointment of a committee to consider the proposition of increasing the term of office of the selectmen, division of the town into voting precincts, the transfer of Brookline from Norfolk to Suffolk county, appropriation of \$5000 for maintenance of the School of Practical Arts, appropriation of \$15,800 for furnishing and fitting out the new Edward Devotion school and the acceptance of several streets.

Voting was heavy yesterday, 2935 citizens casting votes, 184 of whom were women voting for school board. George H. Abbott, the new candidate for selectmen, tied in the caucus with William Craig, was defeated, with 1175 votes.

The election returns were as follows: Selectmen, for one year, Walter J. Cusick, 1992; Ernest B. Dane, 1915; Payson Dana, 1911; Philip S. Parker, 1890; William Craig, 1796. Town clerk, Edward W. Baker, 1410; treasurer, George H. Worthley, 2057; tax collector, George H. Worthley, 1753, against the new candidate, running on nomination papers, John A. McMahon, 887; board of auditors, three elected for one year, George W. Delano, 2107; George M. J. Bates, 1927; Sturgis C. Jarvis, 1887.

Trustees for the public library for three years, Rev. Thomas M. McManus, 2069; James M. Codman, 1920; the Rev. Dr. Daniel Dulany Addison, 1885; Leslie C. Wead, 1862. Assessor for three years, Charles H. Stearns, 1834. Water board, for three years, Dr. Arthur A. Cushing, 2161; Dr. Benjamin S. Blanchard, candidate, 2131; Walter Humphreys, 2031. Trustees of the Walnut Hills cemetery for three years, Ernest B. Dane, 1871; Charles S. Sargent, 1832. Committee on planting trees, for one year, Ernest B. Dane, 1836; D. Blakely Hoar, 1822; Emma G. Cummings, 1800. The town planning board, which went on the ballot for the first time this year, and was originally the board of municipal improvements, was elected as follows: For three years, Walter H. Kilham, 1825; Michael J. O'Hearn, 1965; for two years, Frederick Law Olmstead, 1855, and Leslie C. Wead, 1783; for one year, Amos L. Hatheway, 1722.

Fence viewers for one year, Edward H. Wiggin, 1707, and Arthur G. Wood, 1701. Constables, for one year, Dominic Dineen, 1723; Thomas Fahey, 1765; John E. Griffin, 1726; Richard L. Shedd, 1743, and Frank M. Fay, 1747.

The license vote was—Yes, 806; No, 1749.

Eight-hour day law—Yes, 1207; No, 1113.

Promotion of call men in fire department—Yes, 1321; No, 674.

Workingmen's compensation act—Yes, 1547; No, 480.

Upon motions of Chairman Parker the following votes were passed: That the board of selectmen, with Miss Martha W. Edgerly, Miss Sarah B. Train and Miss Anna Rooney, be elected overseers of the poor for the year. Myron G. Fisher and Arthur G. Wood were nominated and elected field drivers for the year. It was also voted to authorize the treasurer, with the approval of the selectmen, to borrow money in anticipation of the revenue of the current financial year.

MORE ALFALFA BEING PLANTED

WICHITA, Kan.—Members of the Board of Trade who have been watching the progress of planting and preparations for inoculating alfalfa fields, and members of different firms engaged in grain buying and shipping are certain that the acreage of alfalfa will break all existing records for a single year, the Eagle reports.

Greater demand for alfalfa seed coming from the eastern states is given as one of the contributing reasons for better faith being placed in alfalfa. Wichita and other cities in the great centers of Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma have received inquiries from Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and states further east for good grades of alfalfa seed. Within a few months following last season's drought this section of the country is declared by the grain men to have leaped into prominence as an alfalfa center, although the growing of alfalfa is of comparatively recent date.

HOLYOKE GETS SCHOLARSHIP

NEW YORK—To aid one student each year at Mount Holyoke College, at South Hadley, Mass., a scholarship fund of \$1000 is established by bequest of Mrs. Mary A. Reeves Lawrence of Jamaica, L. I., a graduate of Mount Holyoke.

MAP OF ILLINOIS WATERWAY SYSTEM



Showing network of rivers and canals around Chicago

For Value Received

As a means of spreading education, of giving general information of interest to all and of bringing into our own sphere a knowledge of how the rest of the world thinks and does, the daily newspaper, not considering the cost to the reader, occupies a position of importance unattained by any other form of the printed word.

Most men who read anything, it is often said, read the newspaper. The bigger and broader the source of information the greater will be the understanding of those who read. To produce a newspaper which can furnish news from the far corners of the world, and which is in every sense big and broad, requires far more revenue than the subscription price paid by the subscribers, who receive more than full value.

For the privilege of bringing their offerings to the attention of Monitor readers, the advertisers pay that proportion of the cost of production which, to a large degree, makes the paper possible. Thus whenever the readers of the paper patronize its advertisers, when feasible—price, quality and service being equal, they are putting their influence where it will count directly in making a better newspaper possible.

"For value received" the readers' intentional interest in advertising, and the consequent patronage of newspaper advertisers, is found to be satisfactory. It produces an increasing confidence in advertising as a prominent economic factor where care is exercised in accepting only honest advertising, as is the case of the Monitor.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES
With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15¢ per line per insertion; 13 to 24 times, 10¢ per line per insertion; 25 to 48 times, 8¢ per line per insertion; 49 to 96 times, 6¢ per line per insertion; 97 to 192 times, 5¢ per line per insertion; 193 to 384 times, 4¢ per line per insertion; 385 to 768 times, 3¢ per line per insertion; 769 to 1536 times, 2¢ per line per insertion; 1537 to 3072 times, 1¢ per line per insertion; 3073 to 6144 times, 50¢ per line per insertion; 6145 to 12288 times, 25¢ per line per insertion; 12289 to 24576 times, 15¢ per line per insertion; 24577 to 49152 times, 10¢ per line per insertion; 49153 to 98304 times, 7¢ per line per insertion; 98305 to 196608 times, 5¢ per line per insertion; 196609 to 393216 times, 4¢ per line per insertion; 393217 to 786432 times, 3¢ per line per insertion; 786433 to 1572864 times, 2¢ per line per insertion; 1572865 to 3145728 times, 1¢ per line per insertion; 3145729 to 6291456 times, 50¢ per line per insertion; 6291457 to 12582912 times, 25¢ per line per insertion; 12582913 to 25165824 times, 15¢ per line per insertion; 25165825 to 50331648 times, 10¢ per line per insertion; 50331649 to 100663296 times, 7¢ per line per insertion; 100663297 to 201326592 times, 5¢ per line per insertion; 201326593 to 402653184 times, 4¢ per line per insertion; 402653185 to 805306368 times, 3¢ per line per insertion; 805306369 to 1610612736 times, 2¢ per line per insertion; 1610612737 to 3221225472 times, 1¢ per line per insertion; 3221225473 to 6442450944 times, 50¢ per line per insertion; 6442450945 to 12884901888 times, 25¢ per line per insertion; 12884901889 to 25769803776 times, 15¢ per line per insertion; 25769803777 to 51539607552 times, 10¢ per line per insertion; 51539607553 to 103079215104 times, 7¢ per line per insertion; 103079215105 to 206158430208 times, 5¢ per line per insertion; 206158430209 to 412316860416 times, 4¢ per line per insertion; 412316860417 to 824633720832 times, 3¢ per line per insertion; 824633720833 to 1649267441664 times, 2¢ per line per insertion; 1649267441665 to 3298534883328 times, 1¢ per line per insertion; 3298534883329 to 6597069766656 times, 50¢ per line per insertion; 6597069766657 to 13194139533312 times, 25¢ per line per insertion; 13194139533313 to 26388279066624 times, 15¢ per line per insertion; 26388279066625 to 52776558133248 times, 10¢ per line per insertion; 52776558133249 to 105553116266496 times, 7¢ per line per insertion; 105553116266497 to 211106232532992 times, 5¢ per line per insertion; 211106232532993 to 422212465065984 times, 4¢ per line per insertion; 422212465065985 to 844424930131968 times, 3¢ per line per insertion; 844424930131969 to 1688849860263936 times, 2¢ per line per insertion; 1688849860263937 to 3377699720527872 times, 1¢ per line per insertion; 3377699720527873 to 6755399441055744 times, 50¢ per line per insertion; 6755399441055745 to 13510798882111488 times, 25¢ per line per insertion; 13510798882111489 to 27021597764222976 times, 15¢ per line per insertion; 27021597764222977 to 54043195528445952 times, 10¢ per line per insertion; 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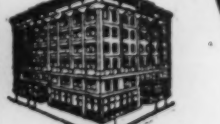
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MAN (30), neat, intelligent, not afraid of hard work, desires position as butler, valet, or any place of trust; good country; both formerly in private service as butler, valet, cook-housekeeper; personal references. CHAS. B. BIRT, 123 W. 49th st., New York city.

MAN (colored) wants place as chauffeur and gardener, houseman or janitor; good references. CHARLES WALKER, 400 School lane, Philadelphia.

MAN, educated, capable, desires position as resident superintendent of apartment house; good references. W. H. RYAN, 100 Ash st., Flushing, N. Y.

MAN (30), neat, intelligent, not afraid of hard work, desires position as butler, valet, or any place of trust; good country; both formerly in private service as butler, valet, cook-housekeeper; personal references. CHAS. B. BIRT, 123 W. 49th st., New York city.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MAN, college-bred, having executive office ability, desires position as companion; can furnish best of refs. WATSON M. EMISON, 1204 Sterling pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN wants work in tailoring line; any manual labor accepted. MARTIN KILKEARY, 308 3d av., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (27) wants situation; salesman, collector, used car man; can drive automobile. JAMES CALLAHAN, 800 Sixth av., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN wants position in business house; speaks and writes Lithuanian, Russian and Polish; good habits; willing to learn. ANTHONY BUKAS, 608 Marine st., Philadelphia.

YOUNG MAN (24), honest, willing worker, desires position at anything; experienced as steel molder, teamster or generally useful man. WILLIAM KATOR, 364 110th st., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (28) desires position as driver or work of any kind; 2 years with J. H. GALEN, 1944 30th st., Philadelphia.

YOUNG MAN (19), high school graduate, desires position in architect's office; willing to start at bottom; hard worker, highest references. R. GOLDMAN, 3187 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, highest grade business record, would like to represent some out-of-town house; capacity of responsibility. H. S. ATKINSON, 412 Macon st., Brooklyn, New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (21) desires position on farm (chicken preferred) where earnest labor will be appreciated; no experience; willing to start at bottom; hard worker, highest references. JAMES J. BLOOMFIELD, 500 Claremont Parkway, New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (Scandinavian), 28, wishes position at anything; should like to write to the trimmer trade. C. JEPSON, care Walsh, 1852 Lexington av., New York city.

YOUNG MAN, married, wishes position as shipping clerk or porter; experienced in wholesale shirt business. A. H. JONES, 110 W. 137th st., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, single, wants position with large house, to learn as traveling salesman; willing to start at bottom. ISIDORE RAGO, Washington st., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, single, wants position with large house, to begin selling goods on the road; or learn business inside department store. C. MAYNE, 1129 Broad av., Philadelphia.

YOUNG MAN (26), married, desires position as correspondent or bookkeeper; 10 years' experience; good references. Write to H. W. HARTIG, 262 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (25), married, educated, experienced, wishes position; willing to learn business; excellent references. NATHAN HALE, 4455 Haverford av., Philadelphia.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ABLE ACCOUNTANT with executive ability wants position of trust where experience and tact are required; 8 years' experience; good references. MISS M. MAWE, Hotel Albert, New York city.

ATTENDANT wants position as companion to lady; best references. MISS SARAH H. ALLEN, 301 West 40th st., New York, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST desires position; Utica preferred; competent; trim maintenance, etc.; best of references. MISS R. ALLEN, 209 Seymour av., Utica, N. Y.

COLORED WOMAN wants housework half time, or cooking mornings preferred. PEABODY, 240 W. 64th st., New York, N. Y.

COLORED WOMAN wants ladies' wash to do at home or out. OTIS EDWARDS, 30 W. 96th st., New York, N. Y.

COMPETENT light colored woman as maid and seamstress; excellent cook and house worker; willing to work with other work; reference. SARA SAUNDERS, 240 W. 64th st., New York, N. Y.

DAY WORK wanted. MRS. J. BROWN, 45 W. 128th st., New York, N. Y.

DAY OR HOUR WORK wanted by colored woman. LOUISE HARRIS, 47 W. 120th st., New York, N. Y.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, wants work by the day; city or country. MRS. CHRISTINA MONSEN, 156 East 61st st., New York, N. Y.

DRESSMAKER, competent to remodel, make alterations; children's clothes, and kind of sewing by day. ALICE HALL, care Thomas, 57 West 118th st., New York, N. Y.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, competent, desires work by day in New York city or suburbs. MISS S. L. TUTHILL, 170 West 138th st., New York, N. Y.

ENGLISH GENTLEMAN desires position as housekeeper, secretary or care of children; personal references of 4 years. MRS. MARION FAYNE, 16 Bayview av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED COLORED WOMAN wants position as chef; can take charge and do pastry; salary \$80 per month; will go anywhere. MRS. MARY GARET GORHAM, 1704 Kater st., Philadelphia.

GOVERNNESS—Experienced young woman of English descent, refined, reliable, family; will go anywhere; best references. MARTHA LOEBER, care Mrs. Rickles, 3814 American av., New York city.

HOUSEKEEPER, companion, mother's helper; middle-aged woman wants situation. MISS EMILIA W. FRANKS, 33 Ely pl., East Orange, N. J.

LADIES MAID—Intelligent light colored woman desires position as ladies' maid half time, or laundry work by day; best references. VIOLA A. BUTLER, 161 W. 132nd st., New York, N. Y.

LADY of 6 years' business experience in commercial and artistic line desires position; where reliability, good address, efficiency are required. LUCILE A. CARNEY, 630 W. 135th st., New York, N. Y.

MAN AND WIFE, English, desire position to take charge of bachelors' apartments, or any place of trust; good country; both formerly in private service as butler, valet, cook-housekeeper; personal references. CHAS. B. BIRT, 123 W. 49th st., New York city.

PAINTER, experienced, competent to remodel, make alterations; children's clothes, and kind of sewing by day. ALICE HALL, care Thomas, 57 West 118th st., New York, N. Y.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Sewing by young West Indian girl, well trained, private family or dressmaker in Brooklyn; best references. GWENDOLYN FORSTER, 238 Spence st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WOMAN, formerly teacher and home-maker, with niece (12) wishes position during May and June. MISS GERRY, 83 Fourteenth st., Buffalo, N. Y.

YOUNG WOMAN, capable, with long experience, seeks position as private secretary; competent stenographer, with knowledge of French. MISS M. L. HOCKETT, 555 West 173d st., New York, N. Y.

CENTRAL STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

DRAFTSMAN wanted to make drawings during spare time. I. BRANDEIS, 2339 Park av., South Norwalk, Conn.

WANTED—Tool and die maker, experienced, on accurate work; factory, modern light and clean. ILLINOIS TOOL WORKS, 415 E. Erie, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—First-class American barber, guarantee \$14 up to 23 and 60 per cent. over J. E. ALTON, Morrisville, Ill.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

MARCEL WAYER and hair dresser, first-class operator. EDITH FOWLER, 1314 E. 47th st., Chicago.

WANTED—Good cook; salary \$8; excellent home. MONT TENNES, 6162 Kenmore av., Chicago.

WANTED—Young girl to assist with housework and care of baby; 4 rooms; 3 in lakeview. H. STENGER, 3320 La Park av., Chicago.

WANTED—Some one to take charge of two children afternoons; board and room in store. MRS. PAINE, 514 Englewood av., Chicago.

WANTED—Middle-aged woman as housekeeper for family of three adults. JULIA COFFEY, 420 40th st., Rock Island, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

AMERICAN COUPLE (43 and 35), no children, want positions; man understands plumbing and painting; woman understands housework and butlering. Cleveland or Pittsburgh preferred. CHARLES BAY, 129 Lakeside av., N. E., Cleveland, O.

CHEF, 29 years' experience, hotel and restaurant, wants position. A. C. ELLINGSON, 2820 W. N. av., Chicago.

CLERK or candy maker, situation wanted in store. JAMES J. PORTER, 905 Julian st., Madisonville, O.

COLLEGE AND LAW GRADUATE, experienced as manager, credit manager and private secretary; desires position in advertising field or any executive position leading to advancement. THOMAS J. PORTER, 905 Julian st., Madisonville, O.

DAIRY OR CREAMERY—Young married man with farm, capable and steady in butter making, desires work. ELLIS DUNKLE, 615 13th Avenue, East, Duluth, Minn.

EFFECTIVE MAN (22) of excellent character wishes position with a firm of efficiency engineers; high school graduate; miscellaneous manufacturing experience; best references. J. R. PIPER, 406 Staunton st., Piqua, O.

ELECTRIC ENGINEER, 10 years' experience in nearly all branches of electrical work, good mechanic. ERNEST HAWES, 4004 Ardmore av., Chicago.

GENERAL WORK—Colored man desires light work of any kind with a chance to study. EMERY LEON BOWTH, 402 Indiana st., Chicago; phone 464-12.

MARRIED MAN small family, desires to work stock, improved farm, per cent basis or salary; term of years; best references. DWIGHT WILSON, 100 W. 137th st., New York, N. Y.

MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN with years of general office experience desires position at once; best of references given. CHAS. C. HILL, 4450 Prairie av., Chicago.

PAINTER wants situation to take charge of estate work; right man for owner of building; all kinds of painting. RALPH JOYCE, 724 Maryland av., Chicago.

PAINTER—Experienced, all-round job man wants position. H. GOLATZKI, 625 East 13th st., Chicago.

SALESMAN wants situation, city or road; 6 years' experience; best references. H. B. SOMERLAND, 4122 Lexington av., St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMAN—Young man, experienced in clothing and furnishing business, wants position. LAURENCE R. JOHNSON, 146 Farragut av., Chicago; tel. Edgewater 2076.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, all-round office man, desires position in any office. WALTER PETZOLD, 425 Dorchester av., Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati, O.

STENOGRAPHER—CORRESPONDENT—Can originate letters that bring results; reasonable salary; age 40. JOHN F. HARPER, 4549 Indiana av., Chicago.

TRUSTWORTHY MIDDLE-AGED MAN, having held A1 position in factory for years, desires position as foreman or similar position; willing to go anywhere; best references. MISS M. L. HOCKETT, 555 West 173d st., New York, N. Y.

WANTED—Position with custom shirt-maker and importer to learn buying and managing ends of the business as well as the selling; high school graduate; 10 years' general office experience. EDWIN M. SCHULTZ, 7050 Normal av., Chicago.

WANTED—By young colored man and wife, English, desire position as waiter, club; will go anywhere; ready April 1. J. BROWDER, 134 East Washington st., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—Position as master mechanic, 40, married; 20 years' experience with steam, oil and gas engines, mining and all kind of machinery. CHARLES O. WHITE, Box 351, Lusk, Wyo.

WANTED—Position by man of middle age, good education, writes fine hand, experienced opportunity to learn and demonstrate ability main object; go anywhere. C. A. WELLS, 5501 Chamberlain av., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position by middle-aged man with extensive business experience; would travel; best of references given. T. KIMBALL, 529 Cornell av., Chicago.

YOUNG GERMAN (19) desires position in office of some reliable firm; 2 years' high school; willing to start at bottom. EDWARD WILSON, 787 Teutonia av., Milwaukee, Wis.

YOUNG MAN with experience in farming and packing, wants situation in Illinois and energetic. DE ALTON ZIMMERMAN, 6316 Dorchester av., Chicago; tel. 1301.

YOUNG MAN (28), reliable, good education, office work and machine shop experience, would like position with opportunity to advance. MISS M. L. HOCKETT, 555 West 173d st., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (25), having had general office and drafting room experience, desires employment a few hours evenings and Saturday afternoons. CHAS. HAGEN, 3600 Washington av., Milwaukee, Wis.

YOUNG MAN (27) desires position as accountant; 10 years' experience in accounting and other clerical work; familiar with all branches of office work. A. C. HENDERSON, 733 California ter. (Lake View), Chicago.

YOUNG MAN (17) would like position as stock clerk, mercantile house, with opportunity of advancement. NINEY LEVOR, 526 W. 112th st., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, married, wants position in machine shop; experience on all kinds of vices work; assembling. TONY THOMPSON, 1332 School st., Chicago.

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MAN (21), mechanical engineering, and graduate of Illinois University, wants position where he can make use of his education; location immaterial. C. H. VETZLER, 1719 South Jefferson av., St. Louis, Mo.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANT would like a position as companion, housekeeper, E. STUBBS, Room 615, 704 Oakwood blvd., Chicago. Tel. 1329 Douglas.

COMMERCIAL LECTURER AND DEMONSTRATOR desires position in electrical work, local or travel, permanent or week. 16 years' experience; testimonials everywhere. ANN VIRGINIA MILLER, 1237 Harrison st., Kansas City, Mo.

DAY WORK wanted by competent colored woman; city references. J. F. JULIUS, 1000 W. Exchange st., Kansas City, Mo.

ENGAGEMENTS solicited reading aloud Bible and other literature. MISS EVA NORDEN, 5105 Michigan av., Chicago.

EXPERIENCED DEMONSTRATOR of wishes position; willing to take any reliable line of goods; also willing to travel. Address: 2100 Irving av., St. Paul, Minn.

FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wants work anywhere; salary \$10 month. MISS ABETH NIXON, 2413 Irving av., St. Paul, Minn.

HOME MAKER or mother's helper—Cultured, middle-aged, well educated, refined home; is good dressmaker, experienced and useful; will take entire charge of housework; best references. MISS MEYERS, 607 Groveland pk., Chicago.

HOUSEWORK or chamberwork wanted by colored girl by the day. MABEL COLEMAN, 1314 E. 47th st., Chicago.

HOUSEKEEPER (36) desires position in hotel of about 200 rooms; 16 years' experience; good references. LAURA CASE, 1327 Belmont, New Preston, Conn.

HOUSEKEEPER—Situation wanted by young married woman (22) with child 4 years old. MRS. HATTIE C. MERCHANT, 1000 W. Exchange st., Kansas City, Mo.

HOUSEWORK—Swedish young woman, capable, good cook, neat and good references, wants situation. HELOA HOGENBERG, 1000 W. Exchange st., Kansas City, Mo.

INFANTS' ATTENDANT desires position; capable of taking full charge of infants; references. ELSE LANGWORTH, 1312 Roscoe st., Chicago.

MAID would like position, general housework, capable and steady. ETHEL SORESEN, care of Smith, 1540 N. Oakley av., Chicago.

PIANIST—Situation wanted; have had 10 years' experience; references. MISS BELMONT, 1234 MISS G. E. BRAUER, 2319 N. Central Park av., Chicago.

PIANO TEACHER, visiting, desires employment in a private home. HART, 4242 Lake Park av., Chicago; tel. Drexel 3426.

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CENTRAL CHICAGO, ILL.	CENTRAL PEORIA, ILL.	WESTERN DENVER, COL.	WESTERN SEATTLE, WASH. (Continued)	WESTERN SALEM, ORE.	WESTERN LOS ANGELES, CAL. (Continued)	WESTERN OAKLAND, CAL.
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CORSETS—Corset Comfort, Economy. Style Front and back view. Perfect fitting. Brassieres and accessories. Repairs one year free. MME. CORHINE, 128-130 Republic Bldg., 200 S. State St., Chicago. Tel. Har. 5551.	DEPARTMENT STORE THE BIG WHITE STORE, Peoria, Ill. A retail business said to be three times the largest in the state, outside Chicago. Mail orders receive prompt attention.	DEPARTMENT STORE THE A. T. LEWIS & SON DRY GOODS CO., Sixteenth and Stout. The store that believes today's right performance is tomorrow's insurance of success. Mail orders given prompt and careful attention. Free delivery everywhere.	NU BONE CORSETS—Vegetable Silk Hosiery. ELLIOTT 4435, 302 People's Bank Bldg.	G. W. JOHNSON & CO., Inc.—Clothing, furnishing goods, hats, caps, trunks, valises, etc. Cleaning and pressing. Phone 47.	BOOTS AND SHOES FRED T. HUGGINS 149 East Colorado St.	BALDWIN, MRS. J.—Princess Millinery—Correct styles and reasonable.
FELLS'S SHOP 1437 East 63rd Street Millinery—Fancy Spring Suits	FURNITURE, Rugs and Draperies of Quality. BLANCH-MARSHALL CO., Inc., 312 So. Jefferson st.	ENGRAVERS, PRINTERS, BINDERS—Mail business promptly handled. Williamson-Haffner Engraving Co., 14th st.	SOUVENIR AND CURIO SHOP—Antiques, Baskets, Navajo Rugs, Indian Goods. 229 Union St., near postoffice.	R. D. GILBERT & CO., dealers in Groceries, Paints and Oils, Glass, etc. 211 N. Commercial St. Main 3.	BUILDER and Contractor—Building alterations and repairs. W. J. SIMPSON, 301 North Michigan Ave.; phone Col. 782.	CAPPAU GOWNS Sherman Clay Bldg.; 14th at Clay
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For Every Occasion FRAMING & SHOES 1002 East 63rd St.	INSURANCE HOWES & HENNESTOCK Hippodrome Bldg. Phone Main 491	LANDSCAPE GARDENERS, Nurserymen. H. M. Chamberlain, 1014 1/2 Riverside, No. 108—"Not how cheap, but how well."	CORSETS—WADE CORSET SHOP MRS. FLEET COX, Manager 106 Hotel Touraine. Phone Main 3004	THE SUNSET GROCERY—Exclusive agents for Davis Best Flour and New York Brand Bread. Phone Main 131, 121 So. Commercial St.	COAL, WOOD, HAY AND GRAIN—Union Feed and Feed Co., 129 E. Union St. Phone Col. 3030. South Pasadena office, 1523 Mission St. Phone Col. 339, 12th St. Home 3030.	GROVERIES—SUNSET GROCERY CO. Daily delivery. Oakland and Berkeley. Phone Berkeley 6235, Oakland 567.
FURRIER—SEALSKIN and other fur garments MADE TO ORDER AND REMODELED. ARTHUR FETTER, 4547 Racine ave., cor. Wilson. Phone Edge 8337.	MEMORIALS and statuary. R. MELLOW & SONS, Peoria, Ill.; Importers, designers and builders; write for booklet.	LYMAN'S WHOLESALE & RETAIL MILLINERY Our three large floors and basement are now full and complete with everything from hats and up-to-date millinery to the manufacturer. Ask for our 32-page catalogue or better still visit our show rooms. 1130 10th St.	FURRIER—BODENACK & JACOBS Furs to order. Remodelling and repairing. 827 Riverside Ave., opposite postoffice.	ALFRED'S PURE ICE CREAM South 189, 816 E. 17th St. Home 20217 "Ask for it at the Fountain"	COSETS AND ACCESSORIES—PASADENA CORSET SHOP, Mrs. H. B. Ford, 241 E. Colorado St. Phone F. O. 3588.	GROVERIES—HARDESTY & LITZ—Good delicatessen in connection; home baking. 3538 Grove, 54th. Phone 730.
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SCOLLAY TRUST WILL ERECT

Structure to be constructed on down-town site, opposite city hall annex

One of the most important transactions has just been accomplished in financial circles that has occurred for several years, which will add another handsome structure to Boston's strong chain of financial interests. There are two parcels involved, transferred from I. A. and A. C. Ratchesky, trustees, at numbers 28-42 Court street, corner of Court square, opposite the new city hall annex, containing 10,946 square feet of land assessed for \$875,700, on which the present buildings stand that carry \$124,300, making a total valuation of \$1,000,000. These parcels are taken over by the New Scollay Building Trust, of which John I. Bates and Richard de B. Boardman are trustees. No. 28 Court street is now occupied by the United States Trust Company, which has already secured a long lease of the entire ground floor of a 12-story building to be erected on this site, to be finished on or about the first of March, 1915.

It is the intention of the purchasers to begin work very soon razing the present buildings and making ready the foundation of what is designed by C. H. Blackall to be one of the finest bank and office buildings in the city. The construction material will be granite on the two lower floors, and above that white brick with stone trimmings, being steel frame and fireproof throughout. There will be two main entrances to the new structure, one on Court street, and another on Court square, in addition to an independent entrance near the corner to the Trust Company.

A novel feature will be the fact that the United States Trust Company will continue to operate its safe deposit vaults as at present located in the basement, during the construction of the new building, for the benefit of its patrons.

The transaction was negotiated through the office of T. Dennis Boardman, Reginald and R. de B. Boardman, who will have charge of the new building.

WEST END TRANSACTIONS
Julius Krinsky has purchased the large frame building located 42 to 46 Staniford street, corner of 58 to 66 Green street, West End, from William S. Carter and others. The deed calls for 6797 square feet of land assessed for \$58,700. The total valuation being \$96,000.

Jacob Tarplin bought from John W. Kimball, the 3 1/2-story brick house and lot of land at 18 Allen street, near Blossom street, West End, assessed for \$54,000 of which \$20,000 applies to 630 square feet of land.

SOUTH BOSTON AND SOUTH END
Henry J. Bowen has sold the estate 568 East Sixth street, South Boston, consisting of a two-family frame dwelling and 3631 square feet of land, for Theodore B. McCarthy to Mary A. Donohue and others. The total assessed valuation is \$3,800.

Title to two 3 1/2-story brick houses numbered 77 and 79 Shawmut avenue has changed hands. They are located on 1937 square feet of land, corner of Osborn place, and carry a total tax valuation of \$16,300, of which \$10,400 is land value. The Morgan Memorial Cooperative Industries and Stores Incorporation purchased from George E. Henry.

Property located 611 Shawmut avenue, between Lenox and Sawyer streets has been sold by Edwin U. Curtis et al. to Annie Levinson, consisting of a 3 1/2-story brick dwelling and 1944 square feet of land. Total assessment is \$4,600. Land value being \$2,400.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY
Papers have just gone to record transferring title to the eight frame houses situated 118 Howard avenue, corner of 5 to 9 and 4 to 14 Letterville terrace, Dorchester, from John B. Mulvey to Jeremiah Mahoney. They are valued by the assessors at \$21,000 and the 18,753 square feet of land carries an additional \$7,000.

Two three-story brick dwellings on outer Huntington avenue, numbered 878 and 880 corner of Colburn street have changed hands, through the owners sale, Henry Stahl to Elizabeth Herrmann.

There is a land area of 4098 square feet taxed on \$5700 and included in the assessment of \$18,200.
Sale of a frame dwelling house is reported from 15 Norfolk street, Roxbury, assessed to Edwin U. Curtis et al. for \$4,600. It stands on 1213 square feet of land near Highland street, valued at \$600 and included in the original amount. James J. Nolan and wife are the buyers.

MASS. REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE
The newly elected board of directors at yesterday afternoon's meeting, will get together at a dinner in Youngs hotel this Friday evening, March 6, at 6 o'clock, when the election of president will take place according to the by-laws, also matters of business and work of the exchange will be taken up for the ensuing year.

There was a representative attendance of members at the annual meeting held at the headquarters, 209 Washington street, and the report of the treasurer, Charles S. Jenkins, showed the organization to be in better financial condition than at any previous time in its history and a vote of thanks was extended for his loyal, conscientious and effective services to the exchange as treasurer in the past.

The secretary reported substantial increases in membership and called attention to several new features in the work of the organization that should be particularly useful to the membership.

F. O. Woodruff called the attention of the exchange to what he understood to be the intention of the present municipal administration relative to increasing the assessed valuation of downtown property. Mr. Woodruff thought such an increase would work a hardship to the retail merchants, and in accordance with a unanimous vote of the meeting the chair appointed a committee of three, consisting of Frederick O. Woodruff, H. O. Cutter and A. H. Taber, to confer with the mayor upon the question of any proposed readjustment in the valuation of downtown property.

It was the sense of the meeting that the establishment of a subway station at Arlington street is absolutely necessary, and the meeting unanimously endorsed the action already taken by the legislative committee of the exchange in support of this project.

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year: Clerk, William A. Carlisle; treasurer, Charles S. Jenkins. Vice-presidents, Frederick Ayer, August Belmont, Everett C. Benton, J. Q. A. Brackett, Edmund D. Codman, Eugene N. Foss, John Hays Hammond, William B. Lawrence, William Minot, Robert Winsor.

Directors: Elbridge R. Anderson, Newell D. Atwood, Sidney O. Bigney, W. N. Bixby, George W. Bradford, C. P. Chase, Henry N. Clark, Peter H. Corr, Frank Fessenden Crane, Henry O. Cutter, John B. Dore, J. Alvin Dowling, Edward H. Eldredge, William S. Felton, W. T. A. Fitzgerald, Robert T. Fowler, Warren F. Freeman, Herbert S. Frost, Charles A. Gleason, William H. Grove, Luther C. Greenleaf, Edward H. Hamblen, Harry B. Hammond, James C. Hickey, Samuel Hobbs, George W. Johnston, Charles S. Jenkins, William B. Lawrence, J. Porter Russell, George D. Kimball, George E. Leighton, John J. Martin, C. C. Mayberry, William J. McDonald, William Minot, Theodore B. Munroe, Charles A. Newhall, John F. Newton, Jr., Thomas E. O'Connell, William J. Paul, Arthur P. Pearce, H. Staples Potter, Theodore H. Raymond, Maurice F. Reidy, Frank A. Russell, Edward P. Shaw, George S. Smith, Frederick M. Stearns, L. C. Thayer, Richard E. Traiser, Joseph J. Wall, George F. Washburn, Willard Welch, F. F. Whittier, Frederick O. Woodruff, Charles G. Woodbridge, Edward H. Taylor.

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:
Silver st., 105, ward 13; Stanislovas Nozelska, J. Marden Parks; frame dwelling.

BUILDING NOTICES
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:
Silver st., 105, ward 13; Stanislovas Nozelska, J. Marden Parks; frame dwelling.

Mattheeset st., 30, ward 26; Horatio N. Hardy; frame dwelling.
Metropolitan av., 177, ward 23; Eugene P. Cruff, Harold R. Dume; frame dwelling.
Dorchester av., 1406, ward 24; F. T. Fuller; alter store and offices.
Dorchester av., 450, ward 15, cor. Damrell st.; Catherine A. Lombard; alter mfg. store and offices.
High st., 61, ward 7; H. W. Johns Manville Co., W. W. Dinmore; alter store and storage.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS
The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (CITY PROPER)
Charles H. Jennings, mtee., to George H. Holden, Cobb st., d.; \$500.
First Weymouth Savs. Bk., mtee., to East Weymouth Savs. Bk., Camden pl.; d.; \$200.
William S. Carter to Julius Krinsky, Staniford and Green sts.; d.; \$1.
Elizabeth H. Smith est. to Julius Krinsky, Staniford and Green sts.; d.; \$1.
Edwin W. Curtis et al. to Annie Levinson, Shawmut st.; w.; \$1.
Martha G. Gate to Annie Levinson, Shawmut av.; rel.; \$750.
George E. Henry to Morgan Memorial Co-op. Industries and Stores, Inc., Shawmut av. and Osborn pl.; q.; \$1.
John W. Kimball to Jacob Tarplin, Allen st.; q.; \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON
John Moses est. to Paolo Margaronstall, 1 st.; d.; \$1100.
Louis Schultz et al. to Paolo Margaronstall, 1 st.; d.; \$1.
Theodore B. McCarthy to Mary A. Donohue et al., 15 Norfolk st.; q.; \$1.
Mary G. A. Toland to Hollis L. Brown, 1 st.; q.; \$1.

EAST BOSTON
Jacob Flashner to Bessie Flashner, Porter st.; q.; \$1.
Mary E. Sullivan to Charles J. McCarthy, Litchford st.; q.; \$1.
Edward L. Kelly to Commonwealth of Mass., Maverick st.; w.; \$1.
David Feingold to Harry Feingold, Chelsea st.; q.; \$1.
Joseph S. Grace to George W. McFarland, Eutaw st.; q.; \$1.

ROXBURY
Henry Stahl to Elizabeth Herrmann, Huntington av. and Colburn st.; w.; \$1.
John B. Mulvey to Jeremiah Mahoney, Howard av. and Letterville terrace, 8 lots; q.; \$1.

Thomas W. Carter to George M. MacLaren, Beech Glen st. and Forest av.; q.; \$1.
Edwin W. Curtis et al. to James J. Nolan et ux., Norfolk st.; q.; \$1.
Martha G. Gate to James J. Nolan et ux., Norfolk st.; q.; \$1.

DORCHESTER
Mary E. Fields to Anna J. Hanrahan, Draper st.; w.; \$1.
Leonore E. Morrill to Ruth Koreb, Hecla st.; rel.; \$1.
Mark C. Taylor, Jr. to Sands, Taylor & Woods Co. (corp.), Dorchester av., Dorchester av., 3 lots; q.; \$1.

WEST ROXBURY
James Durwin to Harry J. Farrington, Prince st., private st.; q.; \$1.
John B. Kiddle to Alma G. Bowen, Parley av.; q.; \$1.
Alma G. Bowen to Flora B. Kiddle et al., Parley av.; q.; \$1.
Judith O. Fawcett to George Moore, Amherst and Houston sts.; q.; \$1.
Elliot Five Cents Savs. Bk., mtee., to Elliot Five Cents Savs. Bk., Robeson st.; 3 lots; d.; \$200.

BRIGHTON
James C. Foster to Rebecca A. Foster, Grant pl.; q.; \$1.

CHELSEA
Erastus G. Strout to Martin V. B. Strout, Gordon st.; q.; \$1.
Same to same, Heard st.; w.; \$1.

WINTHROP
George F. McDuffie, Jr. to George F. McDuffie, Shirley st.; w.; \$1.
Sarah A. Tewksbury et al. to Thomas F. Burke, Washington av.; d.; \$1687.

REVERE
William H. Golding to Howard M. Sweetser, Penn st., 2 lots; q.; \$1.

DREDGE PUMPS UP RELICS AND COAL IN STOCKTON, CAL.

STOCKTON, Cal.—The suction dredger in Stockton channel is pumping out all kinds of old relics and curiosities from the bottom of the waterway, the Independent reports.
Old coins, new coins of both gold and silver, watches and other jewelry have appeared. During the past years these articles have been gradually accumulating at the bottom of the channel. Chief among the relics secured is an old brass trumpet marked as the property of J. Hampton of this city, a former volunteer fireman. The trumpet was used in the fire department 35 years ago.
Considerable coal is also being pumped out of the water, several tons having run through the pipes thus far.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

The maintenance of way department of the Boston & Albany road has a large force of men working on the new Ashland third track connection at Park corner, West Framingham.
Henry H. Towle, general baggage agent Maine Central railway at Portland, Me., is a business visitor at South station general offices today.
Operating officials of the Boston and Providence divisions New Haven road are holding a final time card meeting at South station today.
The Boston & Maine railroad private car No. 606 occupied by members of the board of directors was attached to the Bangor express from North station at 5 o'clock last night en route to Portland, Me.

Charles F. Bacon, signal engineer Boston Terminal Company, is installing new lighting fixtures throughout South station's mail and express yards.

MISS HURD TO SING
READING, Mass.—Miss Marion Lois Hurd, soprano, gives a song recital in Security hall on Saturday evening, assisted by Lionel P. Storr, bass, and Harold S. Vinal, pianist. Miss Alma F. Campbell will play the accompaniment.

FOR POSTMASTER AT BROOKLYN
WASHINGTON—William E. Kelly of New York, president of the National Letter Carriers' Association, has been selected by President Wilson and Postmaster-General Burleson to be postmaster at Brooklyn.

TOPEKA GETS PORTLAND PASTOR
PORTLAND, Ore.—Dr. Benjamin Young, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church, has left this city with his family to take up his new charge in the First Methodist church of Topeka, Kan., the Oregonian reports.

MANY AT CHARITY ASSEMBLY
State and city officials and about 3000 persons attended the assembly of the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston last night held in Symphony hall.

SHIPPING NEWS

Held at Halifax, N. S., by adverse conditions, the Allan liner Pretorian, from Glasgow for Boston, had not left there at noon today. She will not arrive here before Sunday with 47 cabin and 72 steerage passengers.
Bringing a cargo of sugar for Boston the Danish steamer Normannia from Matanzas has put into Norfolk for more coal.

Fresh fish was brought to T wharf today by four vessels, one of them being a steam trawler. Prices were slightly higher and the market firm, despite a slackening demand typical to a Friday. Arrivals, Str Ripple 26,400 pounds, schrs Helen B. Thomas 23,500, Jorgina 8000, and Mary C. Santos 15,800. The Santos also had 300 flounders, Ripple 1000 scrod, 1000 soles, and 175 halibut. Dealers price: Steak cod \$8.75 per cwt, market cod \$4.50, haddock \$5.75, pollock \$5.50, large hake \$9.75, medium hake \$5.75, and cusk \$4.50.

Although only about half the number of vessels reached T wharf during the seven days ending Thursday night than the number that came in during the corresponding week of 1913, the amount of fish was greater. Receipts for the past week have been nearer normal than they have for several weeks owing to many vessels coming in from off shore grounds with big catches. Statistics issued today show 36 vessels at T wharf with 1,166,185 pounds fresh fish for the past seven days, compared to 62 vessels with only 1,155,655 pounds for the same period of last year.

Receipts of fresh fish at Gloucester today were supplied only by gill netters. No other arrivals were reported. Gill netters haul for 10,000 pounds. From Provincetown come news that the schooner Rose Dorthea is fitting for halibut fishing.

Captain Axel Foss of the revenue tug Winnisimmet, stationed at Long wharf as boarding boat for customs officials, tells of meeting his former captain in Boston harbor during his work recently. Captain Foss was mate of the barkentine D. E. Brighton, when that vessel left Boston harbor 25 years ago for Africa. The voyage occupied 17 months including the return trip. The skipper, a small German, is now employed on a coal barge in Boston harbor.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str Everett, Giles, Norfolk.
Str Howard, Chase, Baltimore, Newport News and Norfolk.

Str Limon, Terry, Santa Marta.
Str Nacochee, Garfield, Savannah.

Str James S. Whitney, Decker from New York.
Str Governor Dingley, Clark, Portland, Me.

Str Camden, Rawley, Winterport, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.

Str Herbert, Rickes, Ipswich, Mass.
Schr Gov Brooks, Wade, Newport News.

SSchr John S. Beacham, Torrey, Rockland, Me.
Tg Plymouth, Hansen, Salem, twg by L & W C C No 12.

Tg Carlisle, Phillips, Philadelphia, twg by Kohinoor and Cumru.
Str Prince George (Br), McKinnon, Yarmouth, N. S.

Str Gloucester, McDorman, Baltimore via Newport News and Norfolk.
Str Nacochee, Garfield, Savannah.

Str Camden, Rawley, Winterport.
Str Governor Dingley, Clark, Portland.

Sailed
Strs Prince George (Br) Yarmouth, N. S.; Gloucester, Baltimore via Newport News; steam lighter Herbert, Newburyport; tugs T. J. Scully, twg by J. F. Chapman, supposed Providence f; I. F. Lynn; schrs Singleton Palmer; Electric Light, Friendship.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS
Strs City of Montgomery, Savannah; Almirante, Colon, Kingston etc; Olinda, Nuevas, Peter Hamre, Mossoro, Brazil, via Port Spain etc; Felix, Boca del Toro; Madonna, Mediterranean ports via Providence; El Dia, Galveston; Larimer, Port Arthur; Lusitania, Liverpool.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC
BALTIMORE, March 5—Arrd strs Ontario, Boston; Dronning Maud, do and left for Jucaro.
CHARLESTON, S C March 5—Sld strs Chippewa, Boston. Arrd strs Mohawk, Jacksonville for New York (and proceeded); Apache, New York for Jacksonville (and proceeded); Soana, Santa Marta; schr Bessie Whiting, Darien.

BEVERLY HAS POSTAL CONTEST
BEVERLY, Mass.—Joseph F. Fogg and Jeremiah F. Brown are seeking to succeed Elsiea F. Brown, as postmaster at Prides Crossing. Mr. Fride's time will expire about June 20. He may be renamed.

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MANY AT CHARITY ASSEMBLY
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MALDEN-EVERETT
SCHOOL DEBATORS
TO MEET TONIGHT

Malden and Everett high school debating teams will hold their annual interschool public debate this evening in the Everett high school hall. Mayor James

FRANCIS J. BUTLER
Captain Malden high team

Chambers of Everett is to preside, and Everett has selected as a Judge Principal Frank P. Morse of the Revere high school.

Malden's team will consist of Francis J. Butler, Howard S. Perry and Harold W. Smart, who debated against Melrose high earlier in the season. Everett's team consists of C. Morris Gardner, Frank Bradley and William Silverstein. The question for debate is: "Resolved, That the initiative and referendum should be more widely adopted in our state government." Malden will argue in the affirmative.

WIRELESS REPORTS

(Note.—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston lighted by T table island, 400; Cape Race, N. P., 630; Nantucket Shoal lightship, 125. From Ambrose Channel lightship: To table island, 648; Nantucket Shoal lightship, 193; Diamond Shoal lightship, Hatteras, 530.)

SS Cymric (Br), Liverpool for Portland and Boston, was 480 miles east of Portland at 7 p m Thursday.

SS Victoria Luis (Ger), Colon, etc, for New York, was 90 miles east of Scotland lightship at 8 p m Thursday.

SS Devonian (Br), Liverpool for Boston, was 330 miles east of Cape Race at 11:30 p m Wednesday.

SS Sikaola (Br), Port Limon for Boston, was 357 miles east of Boston light at 11:30 p m Thursday.

SS La Savole (Fr), Havre for New York, was 880 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 7 p m Thursday.

SS Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (Ger), Hamburg, etc, for New York, was 887 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 9 p m Thursday.

SS Baltic (Br), Liverpool for New York, was 820 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 9 p m Thursday.

SS Graf Waldersee, Hamburg for New York, was 360 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 9 p m Thursday.

SS Stimpalla (Ital), Genoa and Naples for New York, was 360 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at noon Thursday.

SS Royle (Br), Liverpool for New York, was 340 miles east of Scotland lightship at noon Thursday; time and distance not given.

SS Cronia (Br), Flume, etc, for New York, was 320 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 6 p m Thursday.

SS Delaware (Br), Shields for Norfolk, was 35 miles east of Nantucket at noon Thursday.

SS Bosnia (Ger), Hamburg for Baltimore, was 350 miles east of Cape Henry at noon Thursday.

SS Allencia, Cristobal for New York, passed Cape Henry at 7:10 p m Thursday.

SS J M Guffy, Philadelphia for Port Arthur, was 246 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Thursday.

SS Rayo, New York for New Orleans, was 180 miles southeast of Mississippi bar at noon Thursday.

SS Comus, New York for New Orleans, was 180 miles southeast of Mississippi bar at noon Thursday.

SS Florida, New York for Sabine, was 200 miles west of Tortugas at noon Thursday.

SS Perfection, New York for Port Arthur, was 280 miles west of Tortugas at noon Thursday.

SS Comet, New York for Baton Rouge, was 21 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Thursday.

SS Arcadian (Br), Bermuda for New York, was 330 miles southeast of Scotland lightship at 8 a m Thursday.

SS Mexico, New York for New York, was 660 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Wednesday.

SS Juan de San Juan for New York, was 245 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Thursday.

SS Orleans for New York, was 148 miles northwest of Tortugas at noon Thursday.

SS El Oriente, Galveston for New York, was 100 miles west of Tortugas at noon Thursday.

SS Concho, Galveston for New York, was 330 miles east of Galveston at 7 p m Thursday.

SS Herman Franch, Sabine for New York, was 204 miles northeast of Jupiter at 6 p m Thursday.

SS Sun, towing schr Delaware Sun, Sabine for Philadelphia, passed Sand Key light at 5 p m Thursday.

SS Denver, New York for Galveston, was 370 miles east of Galveston at 7 p m Thursday.

SS Nueces, New York for Mobile, was 35 miles west of Sand Key at 7 p m Thursday.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

These sailings are compiled from advance lists that are subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York
*Philadelphia, for Southampton, March 6
*Calabria, for Naples, March 6
*R. A. Victoria, for Algiers, March 7
*Caledonia, for Glasgow, March 7
*Celtic, for Genoa, March 7
*Annetonka, for London, March 7
*Lusitania, for Liverpool, March 7
*Kaiser Wilhelm II, for Bremen, March 7
*Madonna, for Marseilles, March 7
*Panama, for Naples, March 7
*Rydam, for Rotterdam-Libau, March 7
*Germania, for Liverpool, March 7
*Kronland, for Dover-Antwerp, March 7
*Stampalla, for Naples-Genoa, March 7
*La Savole, for Rotterdam, March 7
*Scharnhorst, for Bremen, March 7
*R. A. Victoria, for Hamburg, March 7
*Baltic, for Liverpool, March 7
*Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen, March 7
*St. Paul, for Southampton, March 7
*Chicago, for Havre, March 7
*Re d'Italia, for Naples-Genoa, March 7
*Caledonia, for Glasgow, March 7
*Rydam, for Rotterdam, March 7
*Graf Waldersee, for Hamburg, March 7
*Cronia, for Liverpool, March 7
*Mauretania, for Liverpool, March 7
*La Lorraine, for Havre, March 7
*Scania, for New York, March 7
*Oceanic, for Southampton, March 7
*Pretoria, for Hamburg, March 7
*Bohemia, for Naples-Genoa, March 7
*Santa Anna, for Marseilles, March 7
*Bremen, for Bremen, March 7
*St. Louis, for Southampton, March 7
*Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for Bremen, March 7

Sailings from Antwerp

Zeeland, for New York, March 7
Sarnia, for New York, March 7
Marquette, for Boston, March 7
Vaderland, for New York, March 7
Kronland, for New York, March 7

Sailings from Rotterdam

Potdam, for New York, March 7
New Amsterdam, for New York, March 7
Noordam, for New York, March 7
Rydam, for New York, March 7

Sailings from Genoa

Hamburg, for New York, March 7
Europa, for New York, March 7
Scania, for New York, March 7
Koenig Albert, for New York, March 7
Krona, for New York, March 7
Cincinnati, for New York, March 7
Stampalla, for New York, March 7

Sailings from Trieste

Ulfona, for New York, March 7
Saxonia, for New York, March 7
Pannonia, for New York, March 7
Kaiser Franz Joseph I, for New York, March 7
Tyrolia, for St. John, March 7

Sailings from Flume

Ulfona, for New York, March 7
Saxonia, for New York, March 7
Pannonia, for New York, March 7
Kaiser Franz Joseph I, for New York, March 7
Tyrolia, for St. John, March 7

Sailings from Copenhagen

Hellig Olav, for New York, March 7
Frederik VIII, for New York, March 7
Sailings from Gothenburg
Noruega, for Boston, March 7

Transatlantic Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco
*Sonoma, for Sydney, March 7
*Wilhelmina, for Hong Kong, March 7
*Hongkong, for Hong Kong, March 7
*Mansueta, for Hong Kong, March 7
*Shirazu, for Hong Kong, March 7
*Sakura, for Honolulu, March 7
*Sakura, for Honolulu, March 7
*Sakura, for Honolulu, March 7

Sailings from Seattle
*Shirazu, for Hong Kong, March 7
*Tatsumi, for Liverpool via Manila, March 7
*Tatsumi, for Hong Kong, March 7
*Tatsumi, for Hong Kong, March 7
*Tatsumi, for Hong Kong, March 7
*Tatsumi, for Hong Kong, March 7
*Tatsumi, for Hong Kong, March 7

Sailings from Tacoma
*Tatsumi, for Hong Kong, March 7
*Tatsumi, for Hong Kong, March 7
*Tatsumi, for Hong Kong, March 7
*Tatsumi, for Hong Kong, March 7
*Tatsumi, for Hong Kong, March 7
*Tatsumi, for Hong Kong, March 7
*Tatsumi, for Hong Kong, March 7

Sailings from Vancouver
*Tatsumi, for Hong Kong, March 7
*Tatsumi, for Hong Kong, March 7
*Tatsumi, for Hong Kong, March 7
*Tatsumi, for Hong Kong, March 7
*Tatsumi, for Hong Kong, March 7
*Tatsumi, for Hong Kong, March 7
*Tatsumi, for Hong Kong, March 7

Sailings from Sydney
*Tatsumi, for Hong Kong, March 7
*Tatsumi, for Hong Kong, March 7

Tone of the Stock Market Is Unsteady

CHESAPEAKE IS AGAIN FEATURE OF THE MARKET

Baltimore & Ohio Also Under Pressure and Declines Sharply, While General New York List Is Irregular

BOSTON IS UNSTEADY

Continued selling of Chesapeake & Ohio was the feature of the New York stock market in the early part of today's session. The stock sold ex-dividend of 1 per cent at the opening at 56 1/2 as against 58 1/2, last night's closing price, and continued downward with no apparent support.

Baltimore & Ohio also was under pressure and dropped more than a point during the first transactions. Business was inactive and the general price movement somewhat irregular.

New Haven showed a disposition to improve early but did not hold its gain. Local stocks were unsteady.

Chesapeake dropped to 54 before midday. Baltimore & Ohio opened off 1/2 at 90 and declined to 88 1/2. General Motors opened off 1/2 at 77 1/2 and declined to 75 before midday. Bethlehem Steel was up 1/2 at the opening at 43 1/2 and sold under at 42. Lehigh Valley was up 1/2 at the opening at 149 1/2 and lost a point.

On the local exchange Boston & Maine opened off 1/2 at 42 and declined a point further. New Haven opened up 1/2 at 68 1/2, and sagged off under 68. American Woolen preferred improved fractionally. American Sugar opened unchanged at 102 1/2, and dropped a point.

Chesapeake got down to 52 1/2 in the early afternoon and then rallied. Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred was a weak feature. The general tone was steadier at the beginning of the last hour. On the local exchange Boston & Maine dropped to 39 before 2 o'clock and recovered part of the loss.

FINANCIAL NOTES

London special says: Brazil, not Mexico, has become absorbing feature of stock exchange.

At wool auction in London Thursday 12,925 bales were offered. Buying was eager in all sections, including America, and market was firm, with hardening rates.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York reports deposits of \$203,922,452 on Monday last, largest ever held by a trust company. Figures represented a gain for the year of \$25,000,000.

A large percentage of the steel now being produced by Steel Corporation is being exported. This accounts for the fact that Pittsburgh mills are operating a larger percentage of their capacity than mills further west.

Peking special says British Chinese Corporation has been granted right to construct 500 miles of railway from Nanking to Nanchang and Changsha. Sino-French Banque Industrielle has been granted construction of Peking tramways.

C. M. SCHWAB ON STEEL CONDITIONS

PASADENA, Cal.—President Schwab of Bethlehem Steel Corporation says that it had been his intention to establish a steel rail mill at San Francisco but that he totally abandoned the plans when the tariff law was enacted. Concerning business conditions he says: "Business during the last few months has been slow, but from letters and telegrams I have received in the last few days I believe conditions are improving, and I hope they will continue to do so. I have been a little pessimistic, but I hope that I have been wrong in that."

METAL MARKET

NEW YORK.—At the metal exchange today tin was weak, declining 1/2. Quotations are: Lead 3.95 at 4.05, spelter 5.25 at 5.30, tin 37.50 at 38.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Snow tonight; Saturday foggy with snow or rain, followed by clearing; brist and high easterly winds.

WASHINGTON.—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Snow tonight and tonight; Saturday unsettled, preceded by snow; brisk and high easterly winds.

Northeast storm warnings were ordered displayed at 11 a. m. today from Gloucester, Mass., to Bridgeport, Conn. The disturbance off the middle Atlantic coast is moving northeast. High east to north winds and snow this afternoon and tonight.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 40-12 noon, 37-35-38
Average in Boston yesterday, 37-35-38.

IN OTHER CITIES
(8 a. m. today)
Albany 28-30 New York 30-32
Buffalo 28-30 Philadelphia 30-32
Chicago 28-30 Pittsburgh 30-32
Cleveland 28-30 Portland, Me. 30-32
Des Moines 28-30 St. Paul 30-32
Jacksonville 28-30 St. Louis 30-32
Kansas City 28-30 Washington 30-32
Nantucket 28-30

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 6:12; High water 5:40
Length of day, 11:28
5-51 a. m. 6:22 p. m.
LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 6:11 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Adams Express	105	105	105	105
Alaska Gold	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Allis-Chalmers	13	13	13	13
Amalgamated	74 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	21	21	20 1/2	21
Am B & F Co	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Am Can	30	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Am Car Foundry	50	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Am Lined Oil	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Locomotive	35	35	34 1/2	35
Am Smelting	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
American Sugar	102	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
American Sugar pf.	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Am T & T	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Anacosta	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Assets Realize Co.	21	21	21	21
Atchafalpa	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Atchafalpa pf.	122	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Baldwin Loco	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Balt & Ohio	90	90	89 1/2	90
Balt & Ohio pf.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Brooklyn R T	83	83	82 1/2	83
Cal Petroleum	93 1/2	94	93 1/2	94
Can Pacific	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Case Thru Ma Co pf.	86	86	86	86
C C & S L pf.	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Central Leather	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Ches & Ohio	56 1/2	56 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Ches & Ohio pf.	102 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Chi & W Western	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Chi & W Western pf.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
*Chino Copper	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Colorado Fuel	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Colorado Fuel pf.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Corn Products	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Del & Hudson	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2
Del & Lackawanna	396 1/2	397	396 1/2	397
Denver pf.	13	13	13	13
Erie	23	23	23	23
Erie 1st pf.	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29
Erie 2nd pf.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Gen Motor	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Gen Motor pf.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Goodrich, B. F.	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Gr Northern Ore	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Gr Northern pf.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Gr Exploration Co	53	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Harvester Corp.	104	104	104	104
Illinois Central	105	105	104	104
Inspiration	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Interboro-Tel	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Interboro-Tel pf.	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Kansas City So. pf.	60	60	60	60
Kansas & Texas pf.	52	52	52	52
Lehigh Valley	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Lehigh Valley pf.	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Local Wiles Co	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
May Co pf.	101	101	101	101
Mex Petroleum	67	67	66 1/2	66 1/2
Miami	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Missouri Pacific	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Nat Biscuit	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Nat Biscuit pf.	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Nat Lead	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
*Veranda Con	16	16	15 1/2	15 1/2
N Y Central	90	90	89 1/2	89 1/2
N Y N H & H	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Norfolk & Western	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Northern Pac	70	70	70	70
Ont & West	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Pac Mail	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Pennsylvania	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
People's Gas	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Pitt Coal	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Pitt Coal pf.	91	91	91	91
Pullman	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Quicksilver	154	154	154	154
*Ray Con	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Reading	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2
Rep I & S	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Rio Island	5	5	4 1/2	4 1/2
Rio Island pf.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Rumely	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Ry S S	34	34	33 1/2	33 1/2
Seaboard A L	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Seaboard A L pf.	21	21	21	21
Southern Pac	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Southern Pac 1st	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Southern Pac 2nd	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Southern Ry pf.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Sund Milling pf.	66	66	66	66
Texas Copper	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Texas Co	149 1/2	149 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2
Third Ave	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Underwood	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Union Pac	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
U S C I P	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
U S Express	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
U S Rubber	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
U S Steel	65 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
*U S Steel pf.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
*Va-Car Chem	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Western Union	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Westinghouse	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Woolworth pf.	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2

OPERATIONS IN LONDON MARKET ON SMALL SCALE

Stock Exchange Restricted on Account of Week-End Approach and Settlement—Prices Are Irregular

AMERICANS ARE MIXED

LONDON.—Markets inactive with few important changes.

(By Boston Financial News)
LONDON.—Irregular weakness featured the final transactions, securities lacking support.

Notwithstanding easier money, Consols lost ground and home rails left off heavy.

Americans wound up at the lowest, influenced by New York advices. There was a resumption of pressure against Chesapeake & Ohio and Baltimore & Ohio.

Canadian Pacific was sluggish. Peruvians continued weak, but Brazilians steadied. Profit-taking in mines was apparent. De Beers shaded 1/2 to 18 1/2.

Rio Tinto lost 1/2 to 60 1/2.

PARIS.—Bourse left off steady.

BERLIN.—Bourse was steady at the end.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

Stock	Close
Amalgamated	73 1/2
Baldwin Loco	51 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	43 1/2
Brooklyn R T	83
Cal Petroleum	93 1/2
Can Pacific	26 1/2
Case Thru Ma Co pf.	86
C C & S L pf.	63 1/2
Central Leather	33 1/2
Ches & Ohio	56 1/2
Ches & Ohio pf.	102 1/2
Chi & W Western	12 1/2
Chi & W Western pf.	29 1/2
*Chino Copper	41 1/2
Colorado Fuel	32 1/2
Colorado Fuel pf.	32 1/2
Corn Products	11 1/2
Del & Hudson	152 1/2
Del & Lackawanna	396 1/2
Denver pf.	13
Erie	23
Erie 1st pf.	29 1/2
Erie 2nd pf.	45 1/2
Gen Motor	37 1/2
Gen Motor pf.	93 1/2
Goodrich, B. F.	73 1/2
Gr Northern Ore	36 1/2
Gr Northern pf.	127 1/2
Gr Exploration Co	53
Harvester Corp.	104
Illinois Central	105
Inspiration	110 1/2
Interboro-Tel	16 1/2
Interboro-Tel pf.	60 1/2
Kansas City So. pf.	60
Kansas & Texas pf.	52
Lehigh Valley	149 1/2
Lehigh Valley pf.	149 1/2
Local Wiles Co	32 1/2
May Co pf.	101
Mex Petroleum	67
Miami	22 1/2
Missouri Pacific	25 1/2
Nat Biscuit	123 1/2
Nat Biscuit pf.	123 1/2
Nat Lead	49 1/2
*Veranda Con	16
N Y Central	90
N Y N H & H	68 1/2
Norfolk & Western	103 1/2
Northern Pac	70
Ont & West	112 1/2
Pac Mail	27 1/2
Pennsylvania	111 1/2
People's Gas	121 1/2
Pitt Coal	21 1/2
Pitt Coal pf.	91
Pullman	42 1/2
Quicksilver	154
*Ray Con	2 1/2
Reading	165 1/2
Rep I & S	26 1/2
Rio Island	5
Rio Island pf.	7 1/2
Rumely	14 1/2
Ry S S	34
Seaboard A L	27 1/2
Seaboard A L pf.	21
Southern Pac	54 1/2
Southern Pac 1st	94 1/2
Southern Pac 2nd	25 1/2
Southern Ry pf.	83 1/2
Sund Milling pf.	66
Texas Copper	35 1/2
Texas Co	149 1/2
Third Ave	14 1/2
Underwood	43 1/2
Union Pac	84 1/2
U S C I P	158 1/2
U S Express	12 1/2
U S Rubber	60 1/2
U S Steel	65 1/2
*U S Steel pf.	110 1/2
*Va-Car Chem	63 1/2
Western Union	30 1/2
Westinghouse	63 1/2
Woolworth pf.	118 1/2

DEERE & CO.'S ANNUAL REPORT

The report of Deere & Co. and subsidiary companies for the year ended Oct. 31 last, follows:

Item	1913	1912
Total net earnings	\$4,753,777	\$4,294,422
Expenses	4,294,422	3,902,302
Interest charges	4,294,422	3,902,302
Balance forward	1,011,617	1,011,617
Prof. dividends	4,104,222	3,800,351
Surplus	2,647,955	2,191,456
Previous surplus	4,470,007	4,470,007
Total surplus	5,920,962	5,920,962

*Decrease. **Includes \$87,361, depreciation.

The balance sheet cash on hand amounting to \$1,925,437, against \$3,426,170 in the previous year; notes receivable \$10,779,532, compared with \$10,377,128 in 1912; accounts receivable \$10,517,088 against \$10,614,417 in 1912, and total assets and liabilities of \$82,105,344, contrasted with \$75,964,422 in 1912.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous year as follows:

Item	1914	1913
Exchanges	\$24,097,321	\$23,966,569
Balance	1,215,000	839,506
United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$46,820.		

CHIC

News of Finance, Railroads, Commerce and Trade

NINE MONTHS REPORT OF UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.

Everything Considered Statement for the Period Is Regarded as Very Satisfactory — President Colt Says Outlook Is Most Promising

The United States Rubber Company and subsidiary companies report for the nine months ended Dec. 31 last: Net sales, foot-wear, tire, miscellaneous and mechanical, \$87,349,892; cost of manufacture, selling, general expenses and taxes, \$76,662,082; operating profits, \$10,687,810; other income (net) \$97,142; total income \$10,784,952; cash discount allowed customers for prepayment (net), \$624,241; deductions for bad debts, \$311,875; federal income tax, \$171,102; total, \$1,107,219; net income, \$9,677,733; interest on funded and floating debt, \$2,537,407; net profits, \$7,140,326; dividends, \$5,138,092; dividends to minority stockholders, Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company and sub-companies, and Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company and subsidiary company, \$190,764; total dividends, \$5,328,856; surplus \$1,811,268; additions to surplus—capital gain in conversion of second preferred into first preferred stock, \$89,000; surplus of subsidiary companies up heretofore consolidated and adjustment due to change of fiscal year to close Dec. 31 (net) \$492,898; total \$5,921,754; surplus \$2,393,767; previous surplus \$16,735,737; total surplus \$19,129,504.

Of the \$1,811,269 surplus \$10,940 is applicable to minority stock interests and the figures include the returns from certain subsidiaries for 12 months.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31 last shows:

ASSETS	
Property, plants and investment, including rubber plantations, manufacturing goods and material	\$118,882,026
Cash	56,343,324
Notes and loans receivable	9,960,158
Accounts receivable	1,676,493
Securities, including stock of United States Rubber Co. held by subsidiary companies	22,929,527
Sinking fund cash in hands of trustees	6,584,180
Miscellaneous	422,541
Total	\$199,038,772
LIABILITIES	
First preferred stock	\$39,330,420
Second preferred stock	36,000,000
Minority Rubber Goods Mfg Co. stock, preferred, less owned	1,538,300
Common	60,000,000
Subsidiary of Rubber Goods Co., 40,000 shares, less owned	1,653,800
Minority Canadian Rubber Co., Ltd., stock, preferred	282,880
Common	2,514,928
Subsidiary of Canadian Rubber Co., Ltd., 2,500,000 shares, less owned	514,900
10 yr 6% collateral trust sinking fund gold bonds, U. S. Rubber	17,500,000
10 yr 4 1/2% debts, Gen. Rubber	9,000,000
10 yr 5% debts, Eureka Fire Hose Mfg Co.	970,000
10 yr 6% col trust gold bonds Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Ltd., \$2,500,000, less owned by subsidiary Co., \$203,000	2,287,500
Mechanical Rubber Co. and New York Belting & Packing Co. bonds	953,000
Notes and loans payable	19,905,837
Accrued interest, taxes, etc.	2,275,431
Merchandise accounts payable	3,274,340
Accrued interest, taxes, etc.	819,570
Reserves for dividends	1,736,000
Reserves for redemption of bonds	328,295
Insurance fund, etc.	10,570
Employers' accident fund	150,463
Reserves for depreciation	7,000,000
Minority surplus (sub. com.)	15,000,000
Surplus	19,129,504
Total	\$199,038,772

Of the \$19,129,504 surplus, \$350,156 pertains to minority stock interests.

"It is the desire and intent of the management to give the stockholders the fullest possible information concerning the business of the company, not only annually, but in due course, semi-annually and ultimately by quarterly reports."

The foregoing statement is the key-note of the report of Col. Samuel P. Colt, president of the United States Rubber Company. At the last annual meeting of the stockholders Colonel Colt announced that his policy with respect to publicity would be adopted and followed out as rapidly as possible. Already great progress has been made. The fiscal year of the United States Rubber Company and all its subsidiaries has been changed to Dec. 31. The figures presented at this time are as of that date. Naturally many adjustments have been necessary. It is equally obvious that a comparison with the report of the United States Rubber Company for the fiscal year ended March 31 last would be unfair and of no real value. In explaining and outlining the scope of the present statement Colonel Colt says:

"This year's financial statement, which for the first time is such a consolidated statement of the United States Rubber Company with all its subsidiaries, covers the period of nine months from April 1 to Dec. 31, 1913, with the additional three months operations from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1913, in the case of certain subsidiaries whose fiscal year had previously ended on Dec. 31. Hereafter the report will cover the operations of all companies for an identical calendar year, and thus simplify comparison."

"The treasurer's report gives the consolidated general balance sheet of the United States Rubber Company and all its subsidiary companies as of Dec. 31, 1913 and the consolidated income statement of the United States Rubber Company and all its subsidiary companies for a nine months' period from April 1 to Dec. 31, 1913, including three additional months of certain subsidiaries."

"Through the adoption of one uniform fiscal year for the United States Rubber Company and all of its subsidiaries and through a single consolidated statement, from which are eliminated all inter-company debits and credits, our stockholders may easily obtain a clear and

concise understanding of the combined assets and liabilities of the company and the results of its operations.

"As will be seen by the asset and liability report, the company's financial position is strong, the cash on hand being approximately \$10,000,000. Eliminating from the current liabilities those which in the regular course of business would always be outstanding, namely, merchandise accounts payable, neither due nor subject to discount for prepayment, acceptances given in connection with the importation of crude rubber and accrued interest, taxes, etc., amounting to \$8,101,380, the cash on hand is about 50 per cent of the remaining current liabilities.

"The increase from about \$105,000,000 last year to about \$118,000,000 of plants, properties, etc., is occasioned by the inclusion of the Canadian plants and the Sumatra rubber plantations, with the enlargement of the Morgan & Wright tire plant at Detroit, and some minor construction. As heretofore stated, it has not been the custom of our company to make specific charges for depreciation of properties, but on the other hand, our many plants are maintained in the highest state of efficiency, all repairs and replacements being charged to expense account.

"The year 1913 was a year of declining prices. Consequently the same quantity of manufactured goods would represent a less amount in dollars and cents. The volume of business of the company as a whole was somewhat larger for the nine months of 1913 than for the corresponding period 1912. Throughout United States Tire Company there was a substantial increase in tire sales. There was some falling off in the volume of sales of footwear, due to the mild weather prior to Dec. 31, but some increase in the sales of mechanical goods, both in quantity and value. Attention might be called to the fact that what was lacking in rubber weather early in the winter has been fully supplied by the storms of February and March. The benefit therefrom will appear in the report for the coming year."

With respect of the surplus of \$1,811,269 of the United States Rubber Company for the period covered by the report, Colonel Colt says that it is estimated that \$764,657 was earned in the first three months of the year 1913 by subsidiaries whose fiscal year formerly ended Dec. 31. Continuing he says: "This being deducted leaves \$1,046,612, representing the surplus for nine months from April 1 to Dec. 31, 1913, over dividends declared for the same period.

With respect to the changes in capitalization during the period Colonel Colt gives the following information: "The common stock of the company is the same as that of March 31, 1913. Under the plan of conversion into first preferred stock the second preferred has been reduced \$358,400 and there is now outstanding but \$622,800 of second preferred. Under the offering made to our stockholders in December last \$1,741,000 was added from time to time in exchange for Rubber Goods preferred stock."

Much importance is attached in the report not only to the consolidation of financial statements, but also to the unification of the United States Rubber Company and its subsidiaries. In this connection Colonel Colt says:

"It is the policy of the company to unify all of its operations, and to this end steps have been taken to connect the names of United States Rubber Company with its subsidiary companies, so that there may be no doubt that the United States Rubber Company is the responsible head, and that its name shall indicate the integrity of its merchandise and evidence the highest business principles."

Colonel Colt and his associates are confident with respect to the future of the company and in closing his report he makes the following statement as to the outlook: "Our plants are maintained at the best standard of working capacity. By earnest cooperation in the application of industry, research and scientific principles, we are steadily developing a higher degree of efficiency and successfully solving the many complex problems inherent in our business. Our development department is assisting in perfecting the quality of production and the standardization of our plants, equipment and methods. The growing cheapness of crude rubber is opening new and promising fields of investigation and exploitation. The crude rubber from our plantations in Sumatra, of which so far we have received samples, will be arriving in some quantity before the end of this year, and as more trees come into bearing, and all increase in age, the quantity will rapidly increase from year to year. Under normal business conditions these facts constitute a most promising outlook for the future of our company."

Colonel Colt pays a high tribute to the continued fidelity and ability of the officers, heads of departments and employees of the United States Rubber Company and its subsidiaries.

MONTEBELLO OIL COMPANY
SAN FRANCISCO—The Montebello Oil reports for year ended Dec. 31: Net after depreciation \$389,458; gross production, 403,366 bbls.; the balance sheet shows total assets and liabilities of \$153,144.

DRAPER CO. MAKES SMALL ADDITIONS TO ITS SURPLUS

The effects of the prolonged strike of last year are clearly reflected in the statement of the Draper Company now at hand. The smallest addition to profit and loss surplus in very many years is made, viz., \$74,000.

It was in July of last year that Draper reduced its quarterly distribution on the \$6,000,000 common stock from \$5 to \$3, so that from January to January it paid out one dividend of \$5 and three of \$3, making a total of \$14. Adding the \$74,000 accretion to surplus, it appears that Draper earned 15.2 per cent on the common or, including the 8 per cent on the \$2,000,000 preferred, made total profits of \$1,074,000.

It is understood that the four months' strike at the Draper plants at Hopedale cost the company, through loss of orders, disruption of schedules and actual strike expenses, well over \$300,000 and probably close to \$350,000. It is safe to say that there were no interruption to business during the entire 12 months, final earnings would have been close to \$1,500,000, or the equivalent of better than 22 per cent on the common.

At present Draper is sold well into midsummer and running full. It is employing between 2500 and 2600 men.

It is interesting to note that Draper increased its net quick assets \$1,550,000 from 1904 to 1909, or about 50 per cent, and from 1909 to 1914, \$3,750,000, or over 80 per cent. That is, net quick assets have risen in the past 10 years from \$2,550,000 to \$8,250,000. In the same time plant has increased \$1,100,000, so that, in other words, there has been a total increase in tangible assets of \$6,400,000, or \$107 per common share.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

DENVER & RIO GRANDE	
January	\$1,021,000
February	\$1,021,000
March	\$1,021,000
April	\$1,021,000
May	\$1,021,000
June	\$1,021,000
July	\$1,021,000
August	\$1,021,000
September	\$1,021,000
October	\$1,021,000
November	\$1,021,000
December	\$1,021,000
Total	\$12,252,000

WESTERN PACIFIC RY.	
January	\$1,021,000
February	\$1,021,000
March	\$1,021,000
April	\$1,021,000
May	\$1,021,000
June	\$1,021,000
July	\$1,021,000
August	\$1,021,000
September	\$1,021,000
October	\$1,021,000
November	\$1,021,000
December	\$1,021,000
Total	\$12,252,000

NATIONAL RYS. OF MEXICO	
January	\$1,021,000
February	\$1,021,000
March	\$1,021,000
April	\$1,021,000
May	\$1,021,000
June	\$1,021,000
July	\$1,021,000
August	\$1,021,000
September	\$1,021,000
October	\$1,021,000
November	\$1,021,000
December	\$1,021,000
Total	\$12,252,000

INTEROCEANIC RY. OF MEXICO	
January	\$1,021,000
February	\$1,021,000
March	\$1,021,000
April	\$1,021,000
May	\$1,021,000
June	\$1,021,000
July	\$1,021,000
August	\$1,021,000
September	\$1,021,000
October	\$1,021,000
November	\$1,021,000
December	\$1,021,000
Total	\$12,252,000

TEXAS & PACIFIC	
January	\$1,021,000
February	\$1,021,000
March	\$1,021,000
April	\$1,021,000
May	\$1,021,000
June	\$1,021,000
July	\$1,021,000
August	\$1,021,000
September	\$1,021,000
October	\$1,021,000
November	\$1,021,000
December	\$1,021,000
Total	\$12,252,000

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN	
January	\$1,021,000
February	\$1,021,000
March	\$1,021,000
April	\$1,021,000
May	\$1,021,000
June	\$1,021,000
July	\$1,021,000
August	\$1,021,000
September	\$1,021,000
October	\$1,021,000
November	\$1,021,000
December	\$1,021,000
Total	\$12,252,000

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RY.	
January	\$1,021,000
February	\$1,021,000
March	\$1,021,000
April	\$1,021,000
May	\$1,021,000
June	\$1,021,000
July	\$1,021,000
August	\$1,021,000
September	\$1,021,000
October	\$1,021,000
November	\$1,021,000
December	\$1,021,000
Total	\$12,252,000

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO LINES	
January	\$1,021,000
February	\$1,021,000
March	\$1,021,000
April	\$1,021,000
May	\$1,021,000
June	\$1,021,000
July	\$1,021,000
August	\$1,021,000
September	\$1,021,000
October	\$1,021,000
November	\$1,021,000
December	\$1,021,000
Total	\$12,252,000

VIRGINIA RY. CO.	
January	\$1,021,000
February	\$1,021,000
March	\$1,021,000
April	\$1,021,000
May	\$1,021,000
June	\$1,021,000
July	\$1,021,000
August	\$1,021,000
September	\$1,021,000
October	\$1,021,000
November	\$1,021,000
December	\$1,021,000
Total	\$12,252,000

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RY.	
January	\$1,021,000
February	\$1,021,000
March	\$1,021,000
April	\$1,021,000
May	\$1,021,000
June	\$1,021,000
July	\$1,021,000
August	\$1,021,000
September	\$1,021,000
October	\$1,021,000
November	\$1,021,000
December	\$1,021,000
Total	\$12,252,000

WESTERN PACIFIC RY.	
January	\$1,021,000
February	\$1,021,000
March	\$1,021,000
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September	\$1,021,000
October	\$1,021,000
November	\$1,021,000
December	\$1,021,000
Total	\$12,252,000

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO LINES	
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December	\$1,021,000
Total	\$12,252,000

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December	\$1,021,000
Total	\$12,252,000

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RY.	
January	\$1,021,000
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Total	\$12,252,000

WESTERN PACIFIC RY.	
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November	\$1,021,000
December	\$1,021,000
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CHESAPEAKE & OHIO LINES	
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November	\$1,021,000
December	\$1,021,000

Leading Events in Athletics

WORLD-TOURING BASEBALL PLAYERS WELCOMED HOME

National, American and Federal League Leaders as Well as Many Fans Greet Globe-Circling White Sox and Giants on Return to New York City This Morning

NEW YORK—With the Chicago American-New York National baseball world tourists aboard, the liner Lusitania proceeded up the channel to her North river pier early today, and docked at 10:30 o'clock.

Thousands of people jammed the pier of the Cunard line, cheering, waving flags, banners and handkerchiefs as the liner was warped into her dock.

B. B. Johnson, President Farrell of the New York Americans, President Ebbets of the Brooklyn Nationals and the other baseball officials made the trip down the river on the revenue cutter to greet the Lusitania.

There was some delay taking the baseball magnates and newspaper men aboard the liner at quarantine. The head of the American league and the magnates stood on top of the cutter and looking upward delivered the first welcome to the returning tourists. John J. McGraw was the first man to appear at the rail. Then a huge American flag was thrown over the side of the vessel.

C. A. Comiskey was the first tourist to be greeted by the newspapermen. On the way down to quarantine Deputy Surveyor of the Port Williams announced to the baseball magnates that it was the desire of the collector of the port that no baseball business be contracted until the Lusitania had docked. President Johnson and the others assured him the wish would be complied with and though they had no contracts with them they set out in search of verbal promises post-haste.

Every member of the party said he was ready to start the regular season right now. Callahan and McGraw declared the teams were greeted with tremendous enthusiasm at every point. The trip was a great financial success, McGraw said, but exact figures are not yet available.

Organized baseball was in full possession of the Lusitania. The Federal League players were unable to get a boat and being unable to obtain cutter passes had to be content with waiting on the pier. B. B. Johnson, President Lannin of Boston and President W. F. Baker of Philadelphia acted as a rounding up committee on board the Lusitania as soon as the liner was boarded at quarantine.

The Federals, however, had resorted to the wireless and Tris Speaker, star outfielder of the Red Sox, had a Memorandum from President Gilmore and the "Federal league officials" asking Speaker to "tell all the boys" the Federal league magnates would be waiting at the Knickerbocker hotel, ready to do business.

The first player greeted by the waiting officials of organized baseball at the dock was Speaker. Then they talked with Doolan of the Philadelphia Nationals, Ivy Wingo of the St. Louis Nationals and Crawford of Detroit.

Later President Lannin of Boston said: "I have Speaker's word that he will not sign with the Federals. That is enough for me. I would not be surprised if he signed a contract to play with Boston before night." President Lannin added that every one of the men gave them assurances that nothing would be done hastily. He said:

"I am absolutely confident, after having talked with the boys, that every one of them will remain in organized baseball."

The players themselves took the attitude that they knew little about the Federal league and did not care to discuss what they might do.

Coming up the bay the Lusitania was saluted by the sirens of all the watercraft.

The ferry Niagara bearing the Chicago fans, who came here to greet the White Sox, escorted the Lusitania up the bay. While the band on the Niagara played lively airs.

The baseball party proper arriving today numbered 67, including the players and their wives. Larry Doyle and James Thorpe with their brides were among the first to appear and meet the welcoming committee. The women of the party were as enthusiastic as their husbands over the reception accorded the national game in foreign lands. They crowded the rail as the Lusitania was warped into her dock and were quick to pick out well known New York and Chicago fans who crowded the pier and shouted as familiar faces appeared on the boat.

McGraw, Comiskey, Callahan and Speaker as well as all noted members of the party waved their hats in response to friendly greetings. When Doolan was sighted the crowd cheered him to the echo. Doolan and Schaefer were the hits of the trip, McGraw said. Discussing the trip Manager Callahan of the Chicago club said:

"We are of course glad to get back home, but the trip was a wonderful one in every way. Tremendous crowds turned out to see us and the greatest enthusiasm was shown. The greatest crowd, of course, was in London. The Japanese turned out just like an American baseball crowd. After the game small boys followed us and fans 'roasted' us or praised us just as they do at home. We played Keio University and they scored the first run."

Manager Callahan declared that President Comiskey and Manager McGraw deserved the highest praise possible for

their conduct of the trip. "If all club owners or managers worked as hard as Comiskey and McGraw had to promote the national game there would be no Federal league," said Callahan.

Manager McGraw said he had signed Doolan for a year as a pinch hitter and declared the first world tourists knew of the Federal league activities was when they received American newspapers in Cairo.

"The next we had heard," said McGraw, "was when Tinker called Speaker in Paris."

"It was a wonderful trip. Japan is enthusiastic over baseball and they call it the national game there. In Australia they are teaching it in the schools and I went out one or two days and acted as instructor. Although our trip was a great success, it is almost too big an undertaking to be repeated within the immediate future. The next trip probably will be to South America a year from next fall."

"The average attendance per game for the trip just closed was 10,000. In Paris, where we were unable to play, there was an advance sale of \$1100."

President Ebbets of Brooklyn this afternoon said that he had signed infielder Richard Egan, sought by the Federals, for three years.

In addition to the welcome to the tourists, which in its main feature will take the form of a banquet tomorrow night, the time of the magnates in organized baseball was expected to be well occupied by conferences over the status of the game in view of the situation created by the advent of the Federals.

Federal league men have a particular interest in the homecoming of the Giants and White Sox, because of their desire to secure the signatures of some of the returning players to Federal league contracts, a proceeding which the existing order of things in baseball confidently expects to prevent, its representatives declare.

President B. B. Johnson of the American league came into the city Thursday on the same train with J. A. Gilmore, head of the Federal organization. President John K. Tener of the National league also arrived and the national commission trio was met by the arrival of President A. G. Berman of the Cincinnati club in the evening.

T. M. Chivington, president of the American Association, and W. M. Kavanaugh, president of the Southern Association, were among the prominent arrivals.

In addition to President Gilmore, the Federal league delegation consisted of E. E. Gates of Indianapolis, counsel for the league; George Ward and Walter Ward of the Brooklyn Federals; Manager George Stovall of the Kansas City club; Manager Mordecai Brown of St. Louis and Manager Larry Schlabach of Buffalo. Otto Stiefel of St. Louis and E. W. Hanlon and Otto Knabe of Baltimore were due here today.

Chicago friends of President Comiskey, 80 in number, also arrived Thursday and registered at the hotel where President Johnson is making his headquarters. The Chicago men chartered the steamer Niagara to meet the Lusitania at quarantine.

The magnates went down to meet the Lusitania on the government revenue cutter. Johnson, Baker, Frank Farrell of the New York Americans, Lannin and other major league club owners have tickets of admission to the cutter.

President Gilmore sent wireless messages Thursday to the eight players he wants—Speaker, Crawford, Magee, Wingo, Egan, Levern, Doolan and Evans—and told them not to sign until they had heard from him.

A meeting was held late Thursday at the Waldorf, attended by President Gilmore, Attorney Gates and Presidents W. F. Baker and J. E. Gaffney of the Philadelphia and Boston Nationals, respectively. The conference, which was over the status of the players in dispute, was unproductive of any agreement, both sides declared, although Baker said the problem would be left to Governor Tener.

President Baker wrote to President Ward of Brooklyn, informing him that Pitcher Seaton had accepted his terms before he signed with the Brooklyn Federals. Ward replied that the matter had been referred to President Gilmore. Gilmore said Thursday that if the Phillies wanted Seaton back they must give up Catcher Killifer. President Gaffney also tried to get Pitcher Quinn back, claiming Quinn had accepted terms with his club before signing with the Baltimore Federals.

President Johnson of the American league made a statement during the day in which he deplored the meeting held between Gilmore and the two National league presidents. Johnson said he is not here to talk peace to the Federal league, but to welcome the tourists.

The Chicago Cubs will be sold here today unless all plans go astray. The buyer will not be Charles H. Weeghman, backer of the Chicago Federals, or any other man connected with the Federal league movement. Whatever may have been in the wind from that quarter was cast aside definitely as a result of the baseball happenings of Thursday.

NO CHICAGO-ST. LOUIS GAME
TAMPA, Fla.—Unfavorable conditions prevented the game between the Chicago Nationals and the St. Louis Americans here Thursday.

ADRIAN C. ANSON DECLARED TO BE AMATEUR GOLFER

United States Association Admits Former Chicago National League Manager to Its Ranks

NEW YORK—Adrian C. Anson, former manager of the Chicago National league club, has been reinstated as an amateur by the United States Golf Association. About a year ago the veteran diamond star became a golf player and it has become his favorite pastime. Having been a professional ball player he was not eligible to compete as an amateur golfer and it was necessary for him to be reinstated as such before he could compete in the regular competitions under the U. S. G. A.

Anson claimed that he had the right to amateur privileges and consent was readily given by a mail vote of the executive committee. John M. Ward, formerly a professional ball player, was rated as an amateur in golf some years ago. Two other persons were restored to amateur standing, E. G. Eldridge of Chicago and L. B. Paton of Danvers, Mass.

Nine more clubs were elected Thursday to membership in the United States Golf Association, making a total of 334, which is the highest mark in its history. Of these new clubs two are on the active list, the Aronimink Country Club of Philadelphia and the Somerville Club of Somerville, N. J. The additions to the allied list are the Chicago Heights Country Club of Chicago; Bearhill Golf Club of Wakefield, Mass.; Clarkburg Country Club of Clarkburg, W. Va.; Mt. Pleasant Golf Club of Lowell, Mass.; Presidio Golf Club of San Francisco, Cal.; the Bismarck Country Club of Bismarck, N. D.; and the Mecklenburg Country Club of Charlotte, N. C.

Three organizations were dropped for non-payment of dues—the Athletic Club of Philadelphia, the Escuela Golf Club of Lynville, N. C., and the Beaver Meadow Golf Club of Concord, N. H.

EXPECT TO CLOSE DEAL FOR EVERS

NEW YORK—National league directors will meet here today to straighten out any tangle that may have arisen out of the Evers case. It is a pretty well settled fact that President Gaffney of Boston will not have to give up any players in the farous deal that landed Evers with his club. Sweeney and Pender, whom he agreed to trade to Murphy for Evers and who afterward were returned to him by the league, will remain on his roster if he wishes them. A money consideration of some sort may be ordered at the discretion of the board.

The passing of C. W. Murphy from baseball leaves a vacancy on this board which may be filled today. At present Hermann Ebbets, Remond and Dryness, with Governor Tener as chairman, compose this board. This leaves the question of whether the new member shall be the prospective president of the Cubs or entails the election of Baker, Britton or Gaffney to the post.

SCHMIDT JOINS BOSTON SQUAD
MACON, Ga.—Manager Stallings of the Boston Nationals hopes to put his ball players through a hard practice session today. The work scheduled for Thursday had to be given up on account of conditions.

Schmidt, first baseman, and Bradley Hogg, pitcher, arrived here Thursday and are in shape to start right in on the practice. Manager Stallings has wired Captain Sweeney and Pitcher Pender to report in time for practice Monday. They have been training at Hot Springs, Ark.

\$3000 RAISED FOR GYMNASIUM

It is expected that fully \$3000 will be turned in to the Harvard gymnasium fund committee this evening when the campaign among the students comes to an end for the redemption of the pledges made by the undergraduates of the university some time ago.

The freshman class has a lead that they are likely to keep, as the first year men have alone contributed over \$700 for the project. The sophomores are second with \$302, and the juniors are third with \$105. The 1914 men have contributed \$13.

DAHLEN AT BROOKLYN CAMP
HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—William Dahlen, the former manager of the Brooklyn team, has joined the baseball colony here. He has not signed for the coming season, but expects to be booked as chief of the Brooklyn Club's scouting bureau.

IRISH-AMERICANS TIE CRESCENTS
NEW YORK—The Irish-American Athletic Club hockey team is now tied with the Crescent Athletic Club team in third place for the Amateur Hockey League at the St. Nicholas rink by winning Thursday night 4 to 1.

CORNELL RELAY MEN NAMED
ITHACA, N. Y.—Coach J. F. Moakley has selected Cornell's one-mile relay team, which will race against Pennsylvania and Georgetown at Washington Saturday evening. The men chosen are Caldwell, Starr, Lewis and Mehaffey.

COACH LUNDGREN HAS GOOD SQUAD OUT AT MICHIGAN

Candidates for Battery Positions on Wolverine Varsity Nine Are Now Having Daily Practice in Waterman Gymnasium

G. H. SISLER IS BEST

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Candidates for the University of Michigan baseball team are now busy holding daily practice in the Waterman gymnasium under Coach Carl Lundgren, the former Chicago National league pitcher, and while it is still rather early to get a very definite line on the future prospects of their winning the championship honors, the candidates are beginning to show considerable improvement and much promise.

This is Coach Lundgren's first year here and although he has been working with the men only a comparatively short time, he is fast becoming very popular. He is not new at coaching and shows that he knows just what is needed to develop a college nine.

Pitcher G. H. Sisler, the star of last year's team, is on probation at the present time and this appeared to be the only handicap under which Coach Lundgren is working. Sisler is practicing daily and it is expected he will soon be in good standing again. Should he get back, it will make a great difference in the record of the team.

Among the most promising second-string pitchers trying for the team is R. E. H. Baribeau, a veteran of two years' standing. Up to the present time he has not shown championship form; but his practice work this winter has been better than ever before, and with Lundgren giving him a lot of personal attention he should develop into an able substitute to Sisler.

Another veteran in this year's pitching squad is C. B. Quintance, who should show improvement over his last year's work. Metcalf, Kenyon and Davidson, who did more or less relief work in 1913, are again trying for the team and may make a regular place this season. Ferguson and Whent are the most promising of the new men who are now trying for a box position. Ferguson was the freshman pitcher last summer and did some very good work, although his chief weakness seemed to be a lack of control. Should Coach Lundgren be able to improve him in this department of the game, he will become a valuable addition to the staff. Three other candidates are Hadden, Dolson and Spencer.

The outlook as regards the catching department is better than it was some time ago. Hippler and Wayman are two veteran catchers, who are battling for a place on the team. Both are experienced men at the position. Hippler was on the varsity squad in 1912, while Wayman has been the mainstay of his class team more than once. Matson is a youngster at the business, but Coach Lundgren already has taken a liking to the way the young chap performs, and he may yet become the regular varsity backstop.

Baer, who played third base last year, is working out with the catchers just now. He shows remarkable ability at the position and has the added advantage of having caught Sisler in their school days. Should a suitable successor be found for him at third this year, it looks very much as he would get a chance to do the catching.

There are now 33 members in the squad, which originally numbered 70. Many of the men who have been retained are trying out for more than one place. Especially is this true of some of the recruits who think they are good enough for an infield position but hesitate announcing themselves also as outfielders, where there is a wide-open berth.

Following are some of the candidates who have been retained by the coach: Catchers, Baer, Benton, Davidson, Hippler, Lichtner, Smith, Matson, Stallings, Wyman, and Turner; first base, Howard, Dwyer, Ross, Maltby, Caswell and Wierem; second base, McQueen, Robertson, Anderson, Labadie, Rice and Keiser; third base, Hughitt, Leininger, Powell, Long, Shivel and Keyser; shortstop, Baker, Diener, James and Wilmot; outfield, Sheahy, Cory, Marshall, Smith, Bridge, Leiserwitz, Graham, Brucker, Saier, Roehm and Stuart.

NOTED GUESTS AT B. Y. C. DINNER

A number of noted men will be guests at the annual dinner of the Boston Yacht Club at the Copley Plaza March 14, among them the Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy; Dallas B. Pratt, commodore of the New York Yacht Club; Capt. DeWitt Coffman, U. S. N., commandant of the Boston navy yard; Capt. J. W. Miller, vice-president of the Cape Cod Construction Company; Holman F. Day, rear commodore of the Portland Yacht Club; Gregory C. Davidson, vice-president of the New London Ship & Engine Company.

ATHLETICS PLAY TODAY
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The Athletics expect to have a practice game this afternoon between the regulars and the Yannisians.

COVEY SHOWING GREAT SPEED IN PRACTISE MATCH

English World's Professional Court Tennis Player Preparing for His Coming Match

PHILADELPHIA—George Covey, the English professional, holder of the world's court tennis championship, put in two hours of strenuous practice at the Racquet Club Thursday afternoon for his coming match with Jay Gould of Lakewood, the American amateur title-holder. Never letting up in speed during the long practice, Covey forced his opponent, Neville Lytton, his patron and employer, and the amateur champion of Great Britain, to his very best and even then was playing brilliantly at the finish.

Covey is slowly but surely mastering the bound of the lively American ball. This was one of the most difficult things for him to accustom himself to when he first arrived here. The British ball lacks the bound of the American, and it can, therefore, be played more slowly.

Lytton used all the great speed and force at his command in driving the ball to all corners of the court Thursday, and with the lively American ball Covey had a practice such as he never enjoyed before. Lytton is noted the world over as a hard hitter, though his appearance belies the fact. As Gould is also a strong player, Covey will need all his skill in this line and quickness in picking up the ball to stand off the American star.

GEORGE HEYER IS LOSS TO HARVARD

The loss of George Hoyer, who played shortstop for the Harvard freshman baseball team last spring, will be felt this year, as Hoyer showed promise of developing into one of the best infielders that the Crimson has had for several years, and his leaving college will be felt.

Hoyer's work on the Boston Latin school nine, where he played before entering Harvard, was of the highest class, and last year his work on the freshman team marked him as one of the most promising candidates for the varsity this year had he remained.

P. W. WHITTEMORE IN SECOND ROUND

PINEHURST, N. C.—The survivors of the first round of match play in the first division of the March golf tournament are: P. W. Whittemore, Brookline; W. H. Faust, Buffalo; C. R. McMillen, Essex County; J. S. Harding, Oakmont; L. S. Robeson, Oak Hills; R. S. Shannon, 2d, Oak Hills; S. K. De Forrest, Lakewood, and C. L. Becker, Woodland.

WAGNER SIGNS WITH PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—John H. Wagner, veteran shortstop of the Pittsburgh National league club, brought his signed contract to the club headquarters Thursday. He is the last to sign except Hendrix and Simon, who are reported to have signed with the Federal league.

It was Wagner's fifteenth contract with Pittsburgh and his eighteenth in organized baseball.

D. MURPHY GOES TO BALTIMORE

PHILADELPHIA—Dan Murphy, captain of the 1913 world's champions, one of the old guard and one of the game's most popular players, has been released by Manager Mack to the Baltimore Orioles.

The former will report to John Dunn on Monday and go south to Fayetteville, N. C., on the annual training trip.

GRAM TO QUIT ATHLETICS
Carl W. Gram of the Boston Athletic Association track team has announced that he will quit athletics. Gram finished his career as a runner with the record-breaking showing of the relay team against the New York A. C. at the big B. A. A. meet Feb. 7.

DOOIN TO TRY SOCCER
WILMINGTON, N. C.—To relieve the monotony of cross-country running Manager Dooin has decided to introduce soccer in the Philadelphia Nationals camp. Clifton Case, a pitcher from Trenton, N. J., and Erwin, a Philadelphia catcher are due to arrive today.

OAKES JUMPS TO FEDERALS
ST. LOUIS—E. T. Oakes, for three years center fielder for the St. Louis Nationals, has jumped to the Federal league, according to a despatch received here from St. Augustine, Fla., the team's training camp.

CHICAGO AMERICANS LOSE
OAKLAND, Cal.—The Oakland team defeated the Chicago Americans here Thursday afternoon by the score of 7 to 5.

OLYMPIC SOCCER COMMITTEE HAS SPECIAL MEETING

Discuss Plans to Have American Team in Berlin in 1916—Propose Preliminary Trials

NEW YORK—The Olympic soccer committee of the United States of America Football Association organized for business Thursday at a special meeting called by Dr. G. R. Manning, president of the U. S. A. F. A., for the purpose of discussing ways and means for arranging to have an American team take part in the Olympic games at Berlin in 1916.

It is proposed to hold preliminary trial games throughout the country for the purpose of picking out the various candidates for places on the Olympic team. At the close of the meeting the positive announcement was given out that this country would place an eleven in the international field two years hence. The following officers of the Olympic committee have been chosen for the ensuing year:

Chairman, Dr. G. R. Manning, President U. S. A. F. A.; treasurer, Winton E. Barker, president St. Louis Soccer League; secretary, Thomas W. Cahill, New York; secretary, U. S. A. F. A. Other members are Andrew M. Brown, president American Football Association, Yonkers; Thomas Bagwell, president New York State Amateur Football Association, Harrison, N. J.; Thomas C. Cliff, president Southern New York State Football Association, New York city; John Loe, secretary National Association Football League, Kearny, N. J.; and Oliver Hemingway, secretary Allied American amateur Football Association, Philadelphia.

CORNELL NOW TIED WITH COLUMBIA AT BASKETBALL

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell University undergraduates are today congratulating the members of their varsity basketball team over tying Columbia for the championship of the Intercollegiate Basketball League by defeating the University of Pennsylvania five here Thursday evening by a score of 35 to 19. Despite the one-sided score the game was hard fought.

Each team played clean and hard and the game was featured by clever passing and team play in which Bloom, Wallace, Lundeen and the Halsted brothers stood out.

It was a case of Cornell putting up such a strong defense that Pennsylvania was powerless to cope with it. Every Pennsylvania man was so well covered that only one goal was made in the first half. The score follows:

CORNELL PENNSYLVANIA
Lundeen, f. 11. Fred Brown, f. 11. Bullitt H. Halsted, c. 11. Sedbach Ashmead, g. 11. Bloom G. Halsted, g. 11. Wallace Score, Cornell 35, Pennsylvania 19. Goals from field, Lundeen, H. Halsted, G. Halsted, G. Jandorf, Ross, Fred, Sedbach, Bloom, Heindel, Ashmead 3. Goals from foul, G. Halsted 4, Bloom 11. Substitutes, Jandorf for Ashmead, Cross for Brown, Halberie for H. Halsted, Heindel for Bullitt, Referee, Thorpe, Columbia. Umpire, Sampson, Union. Time of halves, 20 minutes.

BIG ENTRY FOR PENN RELAY MEET

PHILADELPHIA—Nearly 200 institutions are already entered for the annual relay races of the University of Pennsylvania on April 25, according to athletic authorities of the university. The number includes nearly all the big colleges East and West, and also Oxford University of England. The captain of the English team has not yet decided whether to send a two-mile or a four-mile relay team.

The four-mile relay race for the international championship, if Oxford enters that contest, is expected to be the feature event of the meet. Pennsylvania and Chicago are entered in this race, and it is expected that two other American colleges that have fast milers will be represented in the event.

LAST SQUAD OF RED SOX LEAVE

The last squad of Red Sox players left the South station this morning at 1 o'clock for Hot Springs, Ark., where the recruit pitchers have been under the care of Manager W. F. Carrigan for the last two weeks. The party included W. L. Gardner, third baseman; Harold Janvrin, utility infielder; and George Wilson, first baseman secured from Lynn of the New England league. The trio will be joined en route by S. D. Yerkes, Everett Scott, James Cooney and Judge.

President Lannin, Vice-President John I. Taylor and the correspondents will leave New York on Sunday morning, arriving at the camp Tuesday.

SNELL JOINS TORONTO
BROCKTON—Walter H. Snell of this city, former Brown University catcher, and last year with the Boston Americans, will leave the last of the week for Marlin, Texas, to join Joseph Kelley's Toronto International league team.

STRANG TO COACH WEST POINT
WEST POINT, N. Y.—Coach Samuel Strang, former utility player of the New York National league club, arrived here Thursday to assume charge of the military and academy baseball squad.

GWYNNE BUYS FEDERAL STOCK
NEW YORK—Edward W. Gwynne, a Pittsburgh capitalist, has purchased a controlling interest in the Pittsburgh club of the Federal league, according to a report in baseball circles here.

SOUTH AFRICA SHOWS WELL IN FOURTH MATCH

Taylor and Hands Chief Scorers in Contest With English Cricket Team Which Ended in a Draw

BRITISH PLAY HARD

(Special to the Monitor)
DURBAN, South Africa—South Africa made a good show in the fourth test match which was played recently at Durban, South Africa. South Africa won the toss and, as mentioned in the Monitor's cable despatches, ran up a score of 170 in their first innings. This was not much but England in reply could only make 163, so that the colonials began their second innings 7 runs to the good. D. Taylor and P. A. M. Hands were the chief scorers for South Africa with 36 and 31 respectively.

Rhodes and Hobbs put on a useful 92 for the first wicket, scoring 22 and 64, respectively, but the others, with the exception of Mead, who scored 31, could do nothing. Barnes as usual bowled magnificently, taking 7 wickets for 56 runs, and Rhodes secured the 3 wickets at a cost of only 11 runs apiece. Against England Carter was thoroughly successful as a bowler, taking 6 wickets for 50 runs.

Starting their second innings with a useful, if unexpected lead, South Africa proceeded to put themselves in a strong position. At the fall of their ninth wicket they had put on 305 runs and the innings was then declared closed. Carter followed up his excellent bowling in England's first innings by scoring 45 runs, Nurse made 45, D. Taylor again scored 36, while H. W. Taylor made a splendid 93 in the course of a three and a half hour's stay at the wickets. Barnes again bowled well with 7 wickets for 88, thus securing 14 altogether in this test for a total of 144 runs.

England were left with 313 to get to win and Hobbs and Rhodes, the famous first wicket pair, gave the side another splendid start by scoring 133 before Hobbs played on to Blackencroft. At this point Hobbs had made 97. Rhodes was out a few minutes later and a collapse then set in. The match was declared drawn with England's score 134 for five wickets, only 21 more runs having been added after the fall of Hobbs' wicket. There was no possibility at any time of England making the runs required in the short period left for play at the close of the South African innings, but had Hobbs and Rhodes been cheaply dismissed South Africa might easily have won the match.

MONTREAL HERE TOMORROW NIGHT

Another fast hockey game will be played at the Boston Arena, when the B. A. A. and the Montreal A. A. A. meet tomorrow night. The Montreal A. A. A. has been playing fast hockey all season and in a letter to the Boston Arena management Secretary Robert H. Paul stated that he expected that his Canadian boys would defeat the local seven.

Rutledge at goal and Read and Lahue at point and cover respectively are accounted the strongest amateur defense in Canada and each of these men has received a number of offers from the professionals.

RED SOX HOLD HARD PRACTISE

HOT SPRINGS—Another hard practice session has been mapped out by Manager Carrigan for his Boston American baseball players this afternoon. He put the men through a practice session of about an hour and a half Thursday and finished it up with a long walk.

Manager Carrigan held a conference with Pitcher Collins Thursday at which that player's standing was discussed. No contract was signed and it is expected that nothing will be done until President Lannin arrives here next Tuesday.

NEW LEAGUE ORGANIZED
PITTSBURGH—The Pennsylvania and West Virginia Baseball League has been organized here by the directors of the old Ohio and Pennsylvania league. Franchises have been awarded to six towns in Pennsylvania and two in West Virginia. It will be a Class D organization.

L. P. Hollander & Co

Men's Custom Shirts

The New Materials Have Arrived

THE HOME FORUM

LIVING TODAY WITH GOD

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE day is with the Lord as a thousand years." One day lived with God, then, in the perfect knowledge of divine Mind, wholly obedient to His will, is equal to annulling a thousand years of wrong belief and practice. An accomplishment worth striving for, and yet who is approximating this requirement? We need not be discouraged in attempting it, however, for we can at least work for and attain the moments of spiritual consciousness which come from seeking God with the whole heart. Each moment accomplishes its work of blotting out the accumulated and accumulating sense of evil. And this thing we may do now. We may refuse to drag into the living present a dead past, whether it seem to belong to us or to our progenitors, and know that it is nothing which God knows; that it is at best only a dream from which each moment of spiritual understanding is awakening us. Its asserted laws, conditions and tendencies have no more power to enter into our present experience than we give them. They are not to be ignored; they are to be annulled and obliterated.

Many of us believe that we have been "born with" a good many undesirable qualities or conditions of mind or body. Each day is an opportunity to be "born without" them, through the spiritual understanding of man's present heritage as the idea of God. Today, with the understanding of the power and reality of good alone, is big enough and long enough in which to accomplish the utter destruction of evil. It is not that God's power and presence are wanting, but that we are too much absorbed in dreaming of yesterdays and tomorrows to be aroused to the omnipresent good. Let us awaken, then, and give out the light we have today to dispel the darkness of error. We are wasting time—dragging along a heavy and useless past or reaching out for an illusive future—when we might be entering into the best blessings which overflow today. Yesterday can take nothing of good away from us; tomorrow can add nothing of evil, if each today is lived with God.

The understanding of "Day" as defined by Mrs. Eddy in the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," will make our todays larger, for here "Mind measures time according to the good that is unfolded. This unfolding is God's day, and 'there shall be no night there'" (p. 684). Today is a good time to balance accounts with God; to set all the days and years which have not unfolded

good on the loss, the zero, the negative side, not in painful remembrance, but as belonging only to the unreal and temporal phases of a dream experience. Then we shall the better begin to reckon today's gain on the positive side, with God.

It is our blessed right to claim today for God and man, no matter how much evil may have claimed of yesterday. Today must not be neglected while yesterday hangs its fetters upon us or while we attempt to lay hold upon tomorrow. Today is ours for the unfolding of infinite good, for present opportunities of overcoming evil, for progress and growth, for living and loving and rejoicing. Today demands larger receiving and giving. Only by looking from today can we get the right perspective of life. All of the good which ever was or ever will be, is. It is not in the once-upon-a-time or in the sometime; it is here and now. What we think we have lost, or hope to achieve, let us grasp now. How much of each day do we spend "with God," in seeking to know and do good? We might well measure against one day with God, in the scientific understanding of the power and reality of good, a thousand years of material theorizing and belief, tradition and superstition.

Jesus taught us to pray, "Give us this day our daily bread," and he consistently relied upon present understanding to meet present needs. That exalting chapter of the Sermon on the Mount wherein he counsels men not to lay up treasure upon the earth, to take no thought for eating and drinking and the things which constitute material living, but to seek the kingdom of God, and let all these things be added, Jesus completes by saying, "Take therefore no thought for the morrow: for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." What a gentle rebuke to that anxious thought-taking which would limit the capacity for receiving the abundant outpouring of ever-present good! Sufficient, too, for today is the good thereof, if we but take it and use it. Jesus' mission was to demonstrate the

omnipresence of good. He proved the presence of true substance by feeding the multitude; the presence of purity and righteousness by destroying sin; the presence of health by healing the sick; the presence of Life by annulling death; the presence of harmony and Love by dispelling discord and hate. The demand of God lays upon each one, whether he acknowledge it or not, the burden of this proof, and Christian Science is teaching mankind how to fulfill the demand today. It is bringing to every man the blessed assurance that he has the right to erase the record of wrong, whether it be of his own or another's recording, and to write upon the clean page of the present the testimony of that which is lovely, pure and of good report.

The wonderful achievement of Mrs. Eddy in founding and establishing the Christian Science movement is largely due to her ability quickly to meet and have done with the passing phases of evil, to seize the present opportunities for good, and to trust each day's endeavor to God's purpose and protection. This animating spirit she expresses on page 307 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for tomorrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment. What a glorious inheritance is given to us through the understanding of omnipresent Love! More we cannot ask: more we do not want: more we cannot have."

The Brown-Wing of Kashiwagi

The brown-wing looked to the west—"It's over, it's over, it's over! A lit, and down from her nest She lighted among the clover. . . . Oh, be as wise as the bird, Wherever you are, dear rover; The storm that this morning you heard Is over, is over, is over!" —Mary M. Bowen in Japan.

First French National Park Is La Berarde in the Alps

LA BERARDE is a place about which those who have visited it talk little and are careful who hears that little, lest a rush of visitors might spoil its grandeur. Now, however, their reserve is needless; for La Berarde has been made into a national park. The French Association for National Parks has there acquired an area of 37,500 acres, to which the minister of agriculture has added 38,500 acres. That makes an area of 118 square miles, equal to an oblong plot measuring 10 miles by 11.

This is to be the first of a set of French national parks, in which the beauties of nature are to be protected from the destructive hands of man, and what may be even more valuable, from his embellishments. Draw a line on the map from Turin to Valence on the Rhone, and La Berarde will be the fraction of an inch below the middle

point on the line, 65 miles from either end. It is the center of the arena of an amphitheater of mountains, or, better, it is at the inside end of a great horseshoe of which the opening lies toward the west.

The French Association for National Parks could not have made a more splendid beginning, says the Morning Post (London), than with the gem and center of the French Alps. For La Berarde is their very center. It is just midway between the plain of Italy and the edge of the Rhone valley—50 miles of Alps in either direction, and it is just 100 miles from Nice and 100 miles from the Lake of Geneva—in each direction 100 miles of Alps. Few people seem to realize that between the Lake of Geneva and the sea there are 20,000 square miles of Alps in which any one may walk about, and that every mile of this country has

Hackney Coaches in 1635

On Jan. 19, 1635, an attempt was made to solve the problem of London traffic—which even then was a serious one, the Daily Chronicle (London) says—by restricting the number of hackney coaches. Charles I. issued a proclamation setting out that "hackney coaches are not only a great disturbance to his Majesty, his dearest consort, the Queen, the nobility and others of place and degree in their passage through the streets, but the streets themselves are so pestered and the pavements so broken up that the common passage is thereby hindered and made dangerous; and the prices of hay, provender, etc., thereby made exceedingly dear. Wherefore we expressly command and forbid that no hackney coaches or hired carriages be used or suffered in London, Westminster, or the suburbs thereof, except they be to travel three miles out of the same. And also that no person shall go in a coach through the said streets except the owner of the coach shall constantly keep up four able horses for our service when required."

Boy Needs His Father

A prominent welfare worker recently summed up his experience and observation in the simple words: "A boy needs his father." The whole world knows that a girl needs her mother, but there seems to be some apathy on the question of a boy's constant need of his father. Comparatively few fathers appear to realize that providing food, shelter, clothes, good schooling and money for a boy is not a full discharge of the obligation a father owes his son. A boy needs the encouragement, the inspiration and the comradeship of a father who hasn't forgotten that he himself was once a boy.—Los Angeles Tribune.

Wise Are Trustful

A weak and fearful credulousness has its revenge; nevertheless we must acknowledge that the wisest are trustful and capacious of belief, while those are the half-wise who excel only in a kind of detective intelligence.—David Wdson.

First Woman Aerial Passenger in England

Women of the nineteenth century are not among the first of the women aviators of England. It is on record that Mrs. Sage, a sister of Mrs. Ward, the celebrated actress at Drury Lane in the eighties of two centuries ago, ascended in a balloon with Lunardi somewhere about May 29, 1785. Her claim to fame was, however, challenged by Miss Simonet, who claimed first honors, for had she not ascended on May 4, in M. Blanchard's balloon from Langhorn's Repository in the Barbican? The point is yet a disputed one. Which of the two was first to ascend in England, no one can say with certainty. Their quarrel over it may yet be read in the old chronicles. Mrs. Sage held her ground, however, and was wont to appear on the stage at the Pantheon together with the balloon, where she showed great eagerness to answer all questions relative to her wonderful adventure. Five shillings was paid at the door and her presence continued to attract the patrons of the Pantheon for quite a considerable time. When the public interest in the performance waned, Mrs. Sage wrote a pamphlet of the great adventure.

Contentment

My mind to me a kingdom is,
Such perfect joy therein I find,
As far exceeds all earthly bliss
That world affords, or grows by kind:
Though much I want what most men have,
Yet doth my mind forbid me crave.
Content I live—this is my stay;
I seek no more than may suffice—
I press to bear no haughty sway:
Look—what I lack my mind supplies.
Lo! thus I triumph like a king,
Content with that my mind doth bring.
I see how plenty surfeits oft,
And hasty climbers oft do fall;
I see how those that sit aloft
Mishap doth threaten most of all:
They get—they toil—they spend with care,
Such eases my mind could never bear.

Some have too much, yet still they crave,
I little have, yet seek no more,
They are but poor—though much they have.
And I am rich—with little store;
They poor, I rich—they beg, I give;
They lack, I lend; they pine, I live.
—Ancient Song.

Repentance

We need to know clearly the sin of which we repent before repentance can begin or can be genuine. . . . And with this clear vision of the sin committed repentance implies a resolution to turn from the sin and all similar sin.—Charles H. Brigham.

GOVERNMENT WAGON ROAD IN ARIZONA



Historic Game of Chess

It may be wondered how many of the prime minister's guests at his reception at No. 10 Downing street knew that the spot on which they were welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Asquith was the historic terrace outside the cabinet room, where, just over 40 years since, the leading members of the first and greatest Gladstone administration whiled away a June afternoon playing chess, while waiting to receive the fateful telegrams which might mean peace or war between Great Britain and the United States of America. It is hard for this generation to believe the state of tension induced between ourselves and our American cousins over the Alabama difficulty, says the Westminster Gazette, London, and especially over the once notorious and now well-nigh forgotten "indirect claims." These were regarded by the average Englishman of the time much as he looked two decades later upon President Kruger's demand for "moral and intellectual damage" over the Jameson raid; and the peril to peace was extreme. It was at a moment when everything was on the razor edge of circumstance that the cabinet assembled at noon, waiting for news. None came, and an adjournment was made for lunch, but even then there was no intelligence, whereupon, as a member of the cabinet wrote at the moment, "having exhausted subjects of talk, we listlessly looked at one another, until Granville said, 'I wonder whether West has a chessboard?'" And, acting upon his own hint, the then foreign secretary procured the board and the game was played on the terrace.

Wendell on Whittier

Barrett Wendell in a sketch of Whittier in "Steligeri," says that to the poet every human being receives from God the inner light. Leave human beings free to act as God meant them to act, and God's will shall be done. The voice of the people is literally the voice of God; it is the concrete numerical expression of the whisperings of the still small voice. All alike are made in God's image, all alike accessible to that inner light, and the still small voice which can lead only towards truth. Whatever opposes any form of real freedom is against God's will. Not to proclaim this truth, not to assert it in every word and deed—is to be what Whittier could never have been, a deliberate coward.

Street Car Incident

Edward Everett Hale once calculated the amount of time lost to a carful of people when a woman held the car while she asked directions from the conductor. In some lands a street car conductor might even leave his car and go to the corner to point the way under such conditions. Dr. Hale, however, reckoned the good of the many more important than the one passenger's need. He himself missed a train by the incident.

REVIVAL OF ATHENS BY THE GREEKS

ATHENS is growing at a great rate. This year 50,000 people have been added to the population. The reason for this is that every Greek feels that Greece should have a revival. The war has brought out an enormous sense of patriotism. Thus says Thomas H. Mawson, the architect who has been chosen for the extension and remodeling of Athens, in an interesting interview published in the Manchester (England) Guardian. He declares that rich Greeks the world over are going back to the ancient city, and in many cases are building beautiful residences. From the newly acquired territory the rich, retired classes, who look upon Athens as their natural social center, will come, and, therefore, great extensions will have to be planned in the ancient city. A great royal processional road will also be constructed between Athens and Piraeus. Sites have to be found for new government buildings such as law courts and probably, in view of further growth, other government departmental erections, many of which will be on a considerable scale of importance. The provision of a new water supply will afford opportunity for the placing of many fountains and the formation of ornamental water and lagoons, all of which will add to the beauty of the city.

HELPING CHILDREN BOOKWARDS

TWO articles in recent American magazines are on the parents' influence in Bible study for children and in the use of the public library. If parents will read the Bible, we are told, repeat the stories to the children and later read and study the great book with them, children will learn the Bible. At present the Bible is seldom taught in schools with the other great literature; and there is only a brief hour at Sunday school once a week. Only through definite work in the home can the treasures of literature and of wisdom in the greatest book in the world be fully opened to children.

Use of the public library can also be made a habit with children by wise guidance. A mother may take her child to the children's room at the library, tell him about the books, showing him which ones he is likely to find interesting. Then she may leave him there for

Fish by the Billion

The United States bureau of fisheries, Secretary Redfield reports, started 3,863,593,000 embryo fish on their way to the frying pan in its fish-cultural work last year. Thirty-four main hatcheries and 102 substations were operated. Thirty-nine species of fish were propagated and of these 12 species were handled in excess of 50,000,000 each. At the same time elaborate surveys have been made which are to result in similar work to promote the oyster, clam, mussel, crab, and lobster fisheries of the country. Terrapin culture has also been undertaken. The bureau also has under its control the fur seals of the Pacific.—Leslies Weekly.

Beacon Light

All the while upon the silent height
The strong white star, beneath the starless sky,
Shines through the dimness of the troubled night,
Shines motionless while the vexed winds hoot by.

—Augusta Webster.

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With Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

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Allison V. Stewart

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts. BOSTON, MASS.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "The Herald of Christian Science" and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN,

Editor-in-Chief

ALEXANDER DODDS,

Managing Editor

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Telephone 4330 Back Bay

(Private Exchange)

EUROPEAN BUREAU

Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand, London.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID

United States, Canada and Mexico.

Daily, one year, \$5.00

Daily, six months, \$3.00

For all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

Make checks, money orders, etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising furnished upon application to the advertising department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 6029-6030 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York city.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

United Kingdom Advertising Office, Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand, London. Telephone 9723 Central.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, March 6, 1914

United Kingdom's Attitude on Mexico

TO ANYBODY who understands the United Kingdom its political attitude with respect to the Mexican question is extremely significant. When London goes mafficking there is nothing particularly serious in the civic mind. The exuberance of the curbstone is merely the high spirits of a few students in their spare hours. When London says nothing and the headlines in the papers become more than usually contracted, it may be taken for granted that Gog and Magog have taken to thinking. Sir Edward Grey put this fact succinctly in his recent statement to the House of Commons. The quietness, he explained, with which the country had heard of the Benton affair must not be regarded as a proof of its indifference. On the contrary it must be taken as a sign that it was seriously concerned. That the country is seriously concerned there can be no doubt, and when the country is seriously concerned its memory becomes prodigious.

If General Villa and his associates imagine, therefore, that if they can weather the present storm the United Kingdom will, after a time, forget, they are making the greatest possible mistake. It will be one and the same thing in the eyes of the United Kingdom, so far as General Villa is concerned, whether General Huerta succeeds or fails. King George's government has never asked President Wilson to become responsible for the punishment of Mr. Benton's assassins, but it has quite made up its mind that if the cabinet in Washington does not, when the opportunity offers, undertake their punishment itself, that punishment will not be less condign because its infliction is reserved for Downing street. There is not the slightest inclination in any single quarter to blame the United States in any way for General Villa's morals, but there is a distinct feeling that the policy of the President has enabled General Villa to give expression to those morals in a particular act which is punishable in a particular way.

From the very beginning of the struggle, the United Kingdom has trusted the Washington government without reservation. It had naturally no wish to intervene in any way in the struggle. Some centuries' experience of bush fighting and guerrilla warfare have not produced in British ministries an inordinate desire to take an unnecessary hand in such matters. The interests of the country in Mexico are, however, very considerable, and if the United States demands that other nations shall promulgate a self-denying ordinance, that demand carries with it the moral obligation to see that their interests and subjects do not suffer for their compliance with the quite natural demand of the President in this respect.

The British Government does not wish even to hurry the government in Washington in working out a particularly difficult problem. What, however, they are quite failing to understand, is how the problem is to be worked out by giving the culprit the assistance necessary for him to maintain the position he has taken up. The President of the United States made a particularly plain declaration of policy with respect to the fate of Senor Madero. What the precise moral difference in the fate of Madero and the fate of Benton may be, people are being driven to calculate in terms of political expediency.

Kansas City Proves Its River Claim

WHEN all the facts are taken into consideration it will be found, we believe, that Kansas City greatly underestimates the total of the dividends its merchants and shippers and people in general have already drawn from their investment of \$1,200,000 in the "Use-the-River" enterprise. This amount the enterprising people of Kansas City raised to forward the project of restoring the Missouri river to navigation when they found it next to impossible to move Congress to take such action as would induce private capital to interest itself in the reestablishment of a steamboat line. They saw the force of the argument, "Use the river as it is before seeking to have it improved." And they acted upon this injunction. No sooner had they determined upon doing for themselves what they had been vainly striving to have the government do than the government began to cooperate with them. In 1909 Congress appropriated \$1,000,000 for Missouri river improvement; in 1910 another appropriation of \$600,000 was made for this purpose, and this was followed in 1911 by still another appropriation of \$625,000. There are excellent prospects of a much larger allowance than Congress has yet made toward the construction of a deeper channel between Kansas City and the South, and as soon as this is assured the present boat equipment of the city will be greatly enlarged.

There have been unquestionably great gains for Kansas City in the renewed impetus which the enterprise has given to the community's energies and in the advertisement it has given its merchants abroad. Correspondence of the Monitor places the saving to shippers consequent upon the establishment of the steamboat service at \$100,000. But this constitutes only a fraction of the gain. Before the "Use-the-River" movement culminated in the restoration of water navigation, Kansas City was compelled to accept any tariff on shipments the railroads might deem it proper or expedient to impose. Since the inauguration of the steamboat service, the merchants of Kansas City have had a choice of routes for a large part of their shipments. They have been enabled by the use of even their small fleet of steamboats if not actually to dictate terms to the railroads, at least to reason with them and to the great advantage of Kansas City's trade.

In other words, even very small employment of the Missouri river thus far has given Kansas City wholesome competition in transportation. This is what waterway development might do for all communities that may in any wise be affected by it. It ought not to be questioned at this late day that the community which enjoys a choice of means for the routing of its receipts and shipments also enjoys a decided advantage over the community that is subject to any form of transportation domination or monopoly. The great thing Kansas City's little river fleet has done for that community may be summed up in the statement that it has given freer movement to its commerce.

Los Angeles Municipal Markets Successful

WHEN interest and discussion concerning the high cost of living were at their height, a large number of communities in the United States undertook to solve the problem by establishing municipal markets. Los Angeles, a city well advanced in all progressive municipal enterprises, was among the earliest of these. The underlying idea, as our readers may recall, was to afford an opportunity to the producer and the consumer to meet on common ground, thus eliminating the middle man and doing away with a large number of intermediate charges which, while constituting a burden for the consumer, contributed little or nothing to the producer. It was predicted in reactionary circles at the time that when the municipal markets had lost their novelty they would also lose their usefulness. The time has arrived when reports should be received from localities that ventured upon this new form of civic activity and these should show whether interest in and patronage of the municipal markets have been maintained. At all events, a report from the superintendent of the Los Angeles markets for the last six months is at hand, and this is of a nature calculated to disappoint the pessimistic.

Some of the facts in the report are exceedingly interesting. For example, during the period covered the number of vendors in the various Los Angeles markets under municipal control was 13,439. In this time 11,000 tons of foodstuffs were sold, the estimated value being \$150,000. More than half the peddlers were producers or their representatives. Between 20,000 and 25,000 patrons representing, perhaps 150,000 consumers, visited the markets. When the expense of market operation was deducted from the receipts, in the nature of rentals, fees, etc., there was found a balance in favor of the city of \$21.76.

This is small no doubt, but it nevertheless marks favorably the difference between a deficit and a surplus. It proves the markets to have been self-supporting. This is a fact that will impress and encourage many other communities, whether or not they have entered upon municipal market enterprises themselves. The experience of Los Angeles opens greater possibilities in public undertakings than may be seen in the mere size of the items in this report.

Bay State Republicans Are Hoping for Return

THERE has never been in American political history a situation quite like that of the present in party standing, hope and calculations. Probably the nearest to a counterpart was supplied when the Whig party, in a sudden disintegration resulting from long trifling with a great issue, was replaced by the Republican after a passing period of Democratic control of the government secured by the division of its opponents. The Whig party, however, had hardly time to call upon the men who were deserting it to return before it was apparent that it was useless. There was no halting in the decline, no moment of seeming return of strength, no indication that the party of Webster and Clay had an unperformed task that it must do and no other could. The Republican contention now is that it was broken in two by a protest suddenly made in a single election, largely the result of the leadership of one of the master politicians of history; that it is the custodian of principles that are not discarded by the men who went out and that are still essential; and that the return of the voters who were disaffected is to be only less swift than their departure. Stray evidences supplied by special elections to Congress and local tests support the claim that it is a party with a future.

The mood of the Republican party is one of ardent invitation. Such gatherings as the dinner given to the retiring chairman of the Republican state committee in Boston unflinchingly display the confidence that the plea for the return of the wanderer will avail. There is less confident proposal of a meeting of the leaders of the two wings with a view to reunion. The refused invitation cannot be often repeated without humiliation. But if not the leaders, then the rank and file, let the leaders stay where they will. This other note is getting louder, that there must be avowal of progressive intentions, a readiness to yield to the particular wishes of the men who protested the stiff conservatism of the old party. Along with it comes the confident claim that the restoration is not long to be delayed.

The topic cannot be dropped without the observation that three-party division has never been long tolerated in American politics. Its product is minority control. The maneuvers of party managers are not likely for long to hold the people from that alignment which will make a government representative of their larger number. The assurance of that political law has its value in spurring active politicians to give the liveliest evidence that theirs is the rallying point of a real majority. Formal invitation will not be needed when that fact is made obvious by conduct and candidates.

FOUR years ago the city of Pittsburgh received from an anonymous donor a fund of \$250,000 the income of which was to be used by teachers selected from the public schools for vocational betterment, preferably in travel. The privilege of release from duty for a season of travel to another region at home or abroad, and of study in schools of pedagogy or in colleges and universities, has now been granted to 322 teachers, and another group goes forth this coming summer. By this endowment the teacher of the public schools gets much of what professors in the colleges and universities enjoy during their sabbatical years. Horizons are widened. Insights into new bodies of truth and new details of teaching technique are won. Consequently when teaching is resumed pupils and masters both know that a more competent instructor is at work. The few exceptions only prove the rule. Such personal expansion and gain in the art of teaching must be the usual result of a care-free, full-pursed jaunt of a Pittsburgh teacher to the summer schools of Columbia and Harvard Universities, to Chautauqua summer assemblies, and to schools of pedagogy, kindergartening, and the applied arts.

In progressive, up-to-date and well-to-do communities the sabbatical year already exists for high school teachers. But it seems as necessary for the primary and grade teachers; indeed more so, some would contend. But pending acceptance of this system by a town or city, individuals, duplicating the generosity of the Pittsburgh donor, can do much through special endowment to make the summer vacation season a time of fine growth as well as of rest.

How Travel Educates Educators

PRESIDENT WILSON, in presenting the specially designed gold medal of the National Geographic Society to Colonel Goethals, with his customary felicity of statement adequately summed up obvious aspects of the canal builder's career and of the record of the United States in projecting, constructing and fortifying the new waterway. It is true, as he said, a great man has had a chance to do a great thing in a great way for a great end. The "mere gold" of the medal is insignificant save as it symbolizes "the most precious metal we know, namely, the gratitude and the admiration of the world." As a splendid testimony of what can be done by cooperative action among engineers knowing no professional rivalry, the gigantic task supervised by Colonel Goethals becomes, in the opinion of President Wilson, an irrefutable answer to those who distrust governmental enterprise and responsibility in constructing public works. A great government has been served in a spirit of self-effacement by leaders of a great constructive profession, engineering, a calling which often has among its rewards the delight of seeing ends achieved, the face of nature transformed, and humanity's activities broadened.

Not the least noteworthy of the President's dicta scattered through his discriminating eulogy of the canal builder was his division of nations into two classes, the static and the dynamic, and his inclusion of the United States among the latter. The least friendly of oversea powers will hardly dispute President Wilson's declaration that the United States "is not one of the static nations of the world." It does disturb equilibriums, and it does "cut new paths for the thought and action of mankind," and this more frequently today than formerly in the field of international politics. "States," Bacon said, "as great engines, move slowly." But the point is that if alive they move, and forward and upward if really puissant.

On occasion, of course, there is retardation and seeming decline, only to be followed by restoration of power and prestige. The world has several conspicuous illustrations of this process now before its eyes. But for the United States there never has been subjugation by a foreign power, reduction of national resources, or serious challenge of its will by its rivals. This freedom naturally begets assurance, vigor of policy and a pioneering spirit. Unchecked it has its ultimate disadvantages, as President George Washington foresaw and warned against in his farewell address.

A BILL making it possible for the city of Buffalo to pass under the commission form has been put through the Assembly at Albany by the remarkable vote of 107 to 3. Buffalo has long sought a new charter; it will soon have an opportunity of deciding for itself whether it really desires to go the whole length in municipal reorganization.

COMMERCIAL associations, boards of trade, civic societies, the Bankers Association, several of the states of the American Union and, finally, the United States government, have of late been encouraging in various ways those boys and girls in different parts of the country who, through club association, have accomplished many remarkable things in tillage. The achievements of corn, canning, gardening, poultry and other clubs, North and South, as recorded in the newspapers, have received general public attention. It has been demonstrated repeatedly that where the interest of the young people has been aroused and maintained, in part at least, by prospects of reward either in profit-sharing or in prizes, soil capacity has been greatly increased through more thorough cultivation. In some instances the crops have been doubled.

Appreciative recognition of the work performed by these young farm workers has taken the form of free excursions to many points, frequently to the national capital. Last summer there were several large excursions of boy and girl agricultural prize winners to Washington. Great pains were taken to make these visits enjoyable. The President, members of his cabinet, prominent officials and public men generally, as well as the ladies of their households, displayed interest in the visitors and sent them away greatly pleased with their experience. But there has been considerable doubt as to whether such trips yield the most desirable results, and the agricultural department, as if giving expression to it, now recommends that instead of ordinary prizes or excursions, the boys and girls entitled to reward be given an opportunity to improve themselves in the agricultural colleges. Thus it is proposed that each prize winner be granted a year's free tuition in a college if qualified for entrance, in an elementary school if not so qualified.

It is impossible at present to estimate the number of boys and girls in the United States who, in 1914, under ordinary conditions, would be entitled to prizes. It is not impossible, however, to conceive that the potential value of each of them to the nation would be very great. The fact that they have earned prizes in farm work should be accepted as qualifying them, as well as entitling them, to higher instruction. In these prize winners, whether there be 1000 or 10,000, the nation has the nucleus of an industrial army of incalculable value. There will be ready approval, we think, for any reasonable expenditure, private, state or federal, that may be undertaken with the view of teaching the young people, that in turn they may teach others, how to improve and increase the fruits of the soil.

IT WOULD be well for the state of New York and for the United States and Dominion governments to bear in mind that the 1,000,000 tourists who visit Niagara Falls annually do not stop off there because they are interested in the mills.

A WORLDWIDE penny postage system, such as Sir John Heniker predicts will be universal soon, would mean so far as the United States is concerned, an extension of its present 2-cent rate with some countries to all countries.

ANOTHER practical result of Minnesota's country home revival is to be seen in the report that it has 11,000,000 chickens in stock outside of the cold storage warehouses and in advance of the spring hatching.

WHETHER it is the first crow, the first bluebird, the first robin or the shedding of the commuter's overshoes that heralds the approach of spring will probably always be a very nice question.

Static and Dynamic Nations

Educate the Young Farmers